

## ARMY

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## THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE final dissolution of the grand old Army of the Potomac is one of the most striking and touching signs of the rapidity and completeness with which our million of volunteers is melting back again into the great body of the Nation; is exchanging the camp and garrison for the thoroughfares of peaceful occupation; is mingling in the ranks of busy, ordinary life, having doffed at last the well-worn, honorable "Army blue." To pay some tribute to that heroic, ever glorious Army—now numbered among the things that were, almost as essentially as the legions of the first NAPOLEON—would be a grateful task. But we have tried to do our share towards keeping its fame bright, by a simple narration of its daily achievements through that long final campaign which, after so many unsuccessful ones, ended in complete triumph. We have kept the record with such fidelity as was possible, and leave to other hands the pleasant but responsible duty of pronouncing the elaborate eulogy upon its deeds, and of setting it in its true place in history. It has dispersed in the hour of triumph. After so many defeats, victorious, and after so many struggles, quiet in assured and honorable peace! Surely the Nation can never forget the claims which every soldier of that Army, and of all our Armies, has upon its gratitude. That prophecy of McCLELLAN's is already fulfilled, that the proudest record of life would be, "I belonged to the Army of the Potomac."

General MEADE, who for precisely two years to a day has commanded the Army of the Potomac—from Gettysburg to Appomattox Court-House—has taken his leave of it in an eloquent and impressive address, already published. He has been at the head of the Army through good report and evil report, having witnessed some of its most disastrous repulses as well as its most glorious victories. His exit from command, like his entrance thereon, will be connected with achievements unparalleled in its record for brilliancy. His term of service as Commander-in-Chief is equal to that of all its other commanders combined. McDOWELL, McCLELLAN, POPE, BURNSIDE, HOOKER, MEADE—these six names fill up the record of the four years. Of all these, General MEADE has been the most fortunate.

While this Army, however, ceases to exist as an organization, the troops not already directed to be mustered out have been, by virtue of Special Orders from the Adjutant-General's Office, consolidated temporarily into a new Provisional Corps. This corps consists of three divisions, and each division of three brigades. These divisions consist respectively of the consolidated troops of the three original Army corps, the Sixth, Second and Fifth, of which the Army of the Potomac was composed before it marched from Culpeper on its last grand campaign. These divisions are denominated respectively the First, Second, and Third, and are officered, as well as composed, out of the old corps they severally represent, as will be seen by the following schedule:—

*First Division, from Sixth Corps.*—Brevet Major-General G. W. Getty, commanding division. First brigade, Brigadier-General T. Seymour, commanding. Second brigade, Brevet Major-General Frank Wheaton, commanding. Third brigade, Brigadier-General J. E. Hamblin, commanding.

*Second Division, from Second Corps.*—Brevet Major-General Gershom Mott, commanding division. First brigade, Brigadier-General R. De Trobriand, commanding. Second brigade, General B. R. Pierce, commanding. Third brigade, Brevet Major-General G. N. Macy, commanding.

*Third Division, from Sixth Corps.*—Brevet Major-General R. B. Ayres, commanding division. First brigade, Brigadier-General J. L. Chamberlain, commanding. Second brigade, Brigadier-General Henry Baxter, commanding. Third brigade, Brigadier-General Joseph Hayes, commanding.

The Provisional Corps is under the command of Major-General WRIGHT, formerly of the Sixth corps, and the Orders provide that, so soon as this organization shall have been effected, and all the regiments now ordered out of service shall have left, the division commanders will report to Major-General WRIGHT, who will march the Provisional Corps to some healthy location on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, west of the Monocacy, selecting such place as will afford facilities for supplying the command, and as will be the least injurious to private property in the vicinity. General WRIGHT is then to make his returns to Major General HANCOCK, commanding the Middle Department. On the breaking up of General MEADE's headquarters, the Third and Tenth Infantry reported to General WRIGHT.

It will be observed that, in this new disposition of forces, General HANCOCK's command is styled the Middle Department. He formerly commanded the Middle Military Division, succeeding General SHERIDAN in that command. This Middle Military Division is abolished, and a Middle Department substituted, consisting of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Western Virginia, under command of General HANCOCK, whose headquarters are at Baltimore. The Department of the East remains as it is, but Major-General HOOKER will succeed Major-General DIX in his command, with headquarters at New York. In the order directing the formation of the Provisional Corps, all General, Staff, and other officers not therein named, are ordered, unless otherwise directed, to proceed, as soon as practicable, to their respective places of residence, whence they will report by letter to the Adjutant-General United States Army, and await orders.

The Secretary of War has issued an order directing the commanding Generals of all Armies and Departments except the Department of the Gulf, Army of the Tennessee, Provisional Corps Army Potomac, First army corps, and troops in Texas, to immediately reduce the strength of their commands for all arms to the minimum necessary to meet the requirements of the service, and to muster out all surplus troops. The musters out will be by entire organizations, including all additions by recruits and from other sources. In selecting the organizations for discharge preference will be given to veteran regiments having the shortest time to serve. The following regiments (whose services are no longer needed) are ordered mustered out of service under special instructions: 8th Minnesota infantry, 1st Minnesota cavalry, 1st Provisional and 9th New York cavalry regiments, 216th Pennsylvania infantry, and 1st Provisional Pennsylvania cavalry. An order intended to facilitate the discharge of troops, after stating that the delay is caused through the fault of their officers in numerous cases, declares that hereafter when any regimental or company officer is found guilty of neglect, the chief mustering officer shall report his name with the charges against him by telegraph to the Ad-

jutant-General, with a view to his summary and dishonorable dismissal from the service, with the loss of all pay and allowances.

The War Department has given directions that General Orders No. 116, from the Adjutant-General's office, relative to the discharge of men of the Veteran Reserve Corps, be so modified that men of the 2d battalion be not discharged until their services can be dispensed with without detriment to the sick in hospital where the men are on duty. A circular issued from the Adjutant-General's office, War Department, says:

The necessity for the services of the invalid companies of the Regular Army, authorized by paragraph 5, of General Orders No. 245, of 1863, having ceased, the organizations will be discontinued. Commanding officers of dépôts will at once cause a careful examination to be made of the enlisted men composing them. All men who are not now, or who are not likely to become in a reasonable time, capable of performing field duty, will at once be discharged on the usual medical certificates. The remainder will be forwarded to their companies as rapidly as their condition will permit."

The whole of the Rebel prisoners at Point Lookout were set at liberty on Friday of last week. We have now no Rebel prisoners under the rank of Colonel, except a few hospital cases.

## PIRACY BY FOREIGN TRADERS.

THE proclamation of President JOHNSON, countersigned by W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State, dated May 22d, 1865, has been given at length in a previous number (May 27th). It refers to the proclamation of April 11, 1865, by which the blockaded ports on the Southern coast were declared to be closed, and declares that with the exception of certain ports named, in the State of Texas, the ports so closed shall hereafter be open to the commerce of the world. It proceeds to declare, "If, however, any vessel from any foreign port shall enter any of the before named excepted ports in the State of Texas, she will continue to be held liable to the penalties prescribed by the act of Congress approved on the 13th day of July, 1861, and the persons on board of her to such penalties as may be incurred pursuant to the laws of war, for trading or attempting to trade with an enemy; and I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the United States of America do henceforth disavow, (disallow?) to all persons trading or attempting to trade in any port of the United States, in violation of the laws thereof, all pretence of belligerent rights, and privileges; and I give notice from the date of this proclamation, all such offenders will be held and dealt with as pirates."

The London papers have given us the report of a debate on the 12th ult., in the House of Lords in reference to this proclamation. The Earl of DERBY, in an inquiry addressed to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Earl RUSSELL, asked whether the "alleged proclamation of the President of the United States is genuine; whether that proclamation has been communicated to him, and whether in that case he has taken any notice of it, and has protested against a doctrine which it is impossible for us to acknowledge." Earl DERBY had said in reference to the clause in the proclamation:—

No doubt the President of the United States exercises great power, but surely he does not possess the power of changing the international law of the world. He may either claim to exercise belligerent rights, and so establish a blockade, or he may make municipal regulations, excluding vessels from certain ports; but he



cannot by force of a proclamation justify the infliction on those infringing these regulations the penalties attaching to piracy instead of those appertaining to smuggling. An assumption that any person guilty of an infringement of these regulations is to be guilty of piracy is one which it is impossible to pass unnoticed.

Earl RUSSELL, in the course of reply, said:—

With regard to the question of the noble earl on the subject of the proclamation of the President of the United States, I must say that the document is certainly a very curious one. While, no doubt, it is right enough to announce in the proclamation that after a certain date—namely, the 1st of July—the Southern ports will all be open to foreign commerce—the reason given for the delay being the necessity for making certain custom house arrangements—the sentence at the end of the proclamation with regard to piracy is somewhat startling. Sir FREDERICK BRUCE states that he has been advised that according to American law persons attempting to enter those ports could not be convicted of piracy for that act; and that if persons should be arrested while attempting to enter them no court can find those parties guilty of piracy. We must, therefore, presume that it is only intended to hold this threat in terror over parties who might be disposed to make the attempt.

The Earl of DERBY afterwards said:—

The noble earl has not answered my question as to the proclamation, threatening a penalty not warranted either by the law of America or by international law. The noble earl presumes that this proclamation is held in terror over persons who might be disposed to enter those ports; but I want to know whether there has been any official explanation of a threat which it is not competent to the American Government to carry out, and which is entirely opposed to law. The document has been published in an official form to the whole world, and it is hardly consistent with our position that no notice should be taken of it.

Earl RUSSELL.—It can hardly be said that no notice has been taken of it, as we have this dispatch of Sir F. BRUCE.

Lord REDERDALE wished to know whether there was any chance of American cruisers treating ships which might be found infringing the proclamation as pirates.

Earl RUSSELL's reply was inaudible.

The Earl of DERBY asked whether the noble earl would lay the documents on the table.

Earl RUSSELL was understood to say "yes."

The subject then dropped.

It may be confessed that the proposition in the proclamation respecting piracy is "curious." The English minister at Washington, Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, has undoubtedly been well "advised" by American legal authority to the effect stated by Earl RUSSELL. No court could hold a foreign vessel attempting to enter the closed ports, liable to punishment and trial for piracy, either as declared by the law of nations, or by a law of Congress. The phrase of the proclamation is objectionable as exciting apprehension on the part of foreign nations and as liable to mislead officers of our Army and Navy as to their duties and powers in the premises. Leaving out of view the consideration that the President has no power to make any act criminal as against our own laws, piracy, to be such, must be something more than a violation of the municipal law of some one country. It must be an act which civilized nations agree in punishing as a crime within the common jurisdiction of all nations. It must be a crime by the law of nations, the code which all nations unite in making. Smuggling is a crime only by the municipal law of each particular nation, though it grows out of the international relations of foreign commerce. Congress even has not the power to make piratical an act which is criminal only by the law of Congress. It may give the name of piracy to any act; but that is all it is, and the only effect is to mislead.

The Constitution, Art. I. sec. 8, provides that Congress shall have power "to define and punish piracies, and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations." But, taken in the literal sense, it is impossible for Congress to define piracies or offences against the law of nations.

Congress might declare what acts of subjects of the United States should be held punishable by all other nations, as well as by our own Government. Piracy is an act so punishable. But declaring an act piracy does not make it so punishable. It is simply giving the act a hard name. The city corporation or the State Legislature might so declare a Peter Funk auctioneer, a pirate; but he would not thereby be one, no matter what degree of punishment should be inflicted. Congress has declared the slave trade piracy, but it has not in reality made it so, because it is still only punishable when committed on our ships by our own courts. It is only "piracy by municipal law," which is no piracy at all, being a contradiction in terms. The popular idea may be that piracy is punishable with death or that pirates taken at sea may be hung at the yard arm of a man-of-war, and this threat of the President is liable to be construed under some notion of that sort. It is merely "calling names," and hard names ought to fit, or it is better to leave the business alone.

The proclamation is open to other and more verbal

criticism. What is the meaning of withdrawing from these foreign vessels so attempting to enter these closed ports, "all pretence of belligerent rights and privileges." The proclamation must have been gotten up in haste, and the meaning probably is that the President, on the part of the United States, will disavow the position of a belligerent and so disallow to the foreign vessel all rights, and privileges which might be claimed for her as a neutral in respect to a port or belligerent power, whether blockaded or not.

The debate in the House of Lords is no very serious matter. Probably the Earl of DERBY conceives it his constitutional duty to keep nudging Earl RUSSELL, and so used this by way of a sharp stick. If there is any thing objectionable in the phraseology of the proclamation, foreign governments will easily make allowances for the pressure of domestic events, at the time, upon the President and Cabinet.

#### RECOLLECTIONS OF THE FALLEN.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES FERGUSON SMITH.

"Give tears to the fallen, the fallen, the fallen!"—*Scottish Song.*

WHILE the Nation was contending for its life, so intensely exciting were the successive developments of the great conflict, that there was scarcely interval of repose sufficient to allow us to weep for the fallen heroes who gave their lives to uphold and defend the cause of the Union and of Constitutional liberty. But their names are endeared to us. We have not forgotten—we never will forget them. With pride and pleasure we will love their memory, cherish their names, and tell of their battles won.

When it became certain that we must go to war, the friends of the Government naturally looked to the officers of the Regular Army for the wisest guidance and most efficient support in the fearful struggle. Though there were officers of the Regular Army Northern born, who espoused the cause of the Rebels, and, may be, others who supported the Federal Government but half-heartedly, such humiliating and discouraging instances of recreancy were rare; and it may be said, at least, that the officers educated by the Government in the art of war, in the conflict just closed, have more than met the expectations of the people.

Foremost of the loyal men of the Regular Army who stood by the Government, and aided in vindicating its power and authority, was the lamented Major-General C. F. SMITH, who died at Savannah, Tenn., on the 25th of April, 1862, while in command of the advancing columns of the Army that struck the first damaging, decisive blow of the war, and marched with uninterrupted success from the Ohio River to the Gulf of Mexico.

General SMITH, then a brigadier-general of Volunteers, took charge of the post at Paducah in the fall of 1861. He was at this time about fifty years of age, yet in movement and bearing he seemed much younger, and in his palmy youth, perhaps, never appeared to better advantage. Tall, erect, of commanding presence, he looked like a thoroughbred soldier, and inspired, at first sight, the profoundest respect. The Army under his command was composed almost entirely of volunteers. No one more fully appreciated the energy and earnestness of these citizen soldiers than General SMITH; yet, at the same time, no one knew better than he that energy and zeal alone were not sufficient to enable them to achieve success upon the battle-field.

The duties of General SMITH at this time were onerous, and often vexatious, and his responsibilities much more serious than could be imagined by any one inexperienced in military affairs. Paducah had been occupied by our troops and selected as a base of operations, in anticipation of those grand movements which finally resulted in the precipitate retreat of JOHNSTON from Kentucky, the evacuation of Columbus, and the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson. The city must therefore be fortified, supplies in abundance must be provided and stored for the future use of the Army in these contemplated campaigns up the Tennessee. The officers must be instructed, the men must be drilled, and the strictest system of military discipline inaugurated. General SMITH bent all his energies towards the accomplishment of this great work; and, under his guidance, it went bravely on, and finally culminated in the most glorious success, thus not only vindicating the wisdom of the policy, but also proving that the part assigned to him had been faithfully executed.

But this great work was not accomplished, nor these triumphs achieved, without encountering difficulties sufficient to dispirit the bravest heart, and before which ordinary minds would have faltered and failed. First, the soldiers, ignorant of the necessities of war, and unaware that in drilling, digging, chopping, &c., they were most effectively fighting the battles of the Union, and performing a necessary part of the programme which was to close with the fearful thunder of battle and the peans of triumph, became restless and dissatisfied. They wanted to be led against the enemy. They came to fight, not to work—to handle muskets,

not shovels and axes! They considered themselves able to cope with the Rebel anywhere, to drive him discomfited from the field, and to restore peace and the Union within sixty days! Officer and soldier alike considered himself competent to criticize the generalship, the policy and official acts of the commander. Though a strict disciplinarian and a faithful and fearless executive officer, it was the policy of General SMITH, as Military Governor of the city, to disturb no man, however rebellious may have been his proclivities before the Federal occupancy. But unfortunately this policy was misunderstood or misrepresented, and even construed as evidence of his being in sympathy with the Rebellion.

About this time an incident occurred which, from misconception and misrepresentation, extended and increased the feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the Army. A certain citizen of Paducah, known as BOB WOOLFORK, had rendered himself extremely odious to the soldiers by "talking secession" on the streets, and, to cap the climax of presumption, on a certain day when some Rebel officers came from Columbus with a flag of truce, as they passed WOOLFORK's house on their way to headquarters, it was said that a Rebel flag was displayed at the window by one of his daughters. A report of this last outrage soon reached the camp of a regiment lying near, and it was suggested that an American flag be placed upon WOOLFORK's house, peaceably if possible—forcibly if necessary! The suggestion was approved, the flag was prepared, and three or four line-officers went to the residence and informed Mrs. W., who appeared at the door, that they had come to raise a Union flag upon the house. Mrs. W., being outnumbered and taken by surprise, resorted to strategy. She asked for a suspension of operations until she could send for her husband. It was cordially conceded, and taking advantage of this armistice, Mrs. W. sent a servant to General SMITH, demanding protection against a band of inflamed soldiery! The General soon appeared, and ordered the officers to their quarters. The officers retired from the scene crestfallen and apparently defeated; but it was only an appearance of failure. In a few moments after their return to camp, there were manifestations of unusual excitement. Soldiers gathered in squads, gesticulated violently, and talked rapidly. Suddenly the entire regiment seemed to form of itself, headed by a brass band, and marched straight to WOOLFORK's house to the music of the "Marseillaise Hymn." In a few moments several soldiers appeared upon the house with a flag, and amid the cheers of a thousand men, fastened it upon the housetop. The soldiers stood for a moment as if feasting their eyes upon it as it floated in the air, while the band played "Yankee Doodle," "Star Spangled Banner," and other National airs, and then returned quietly to their camp. General SMITH did not make his appearance at this second act. But the next day he issued an order, in which he referred to the action of the regiment as a grave breach of duty, mutinous in appearance, if not in spirit; but that, in view of all the circumstances, he would pass the matter by without further notice, but would earnestly remonstrate against its occurrence in future. No one could have less sympathy than he with such persons as WOOLFORK and his class. He knew that they were Rebels at heart; but being conquered Rebels, amenable to him, living almost under the shadow of the flag of the Union, which every day proudly waved at headquarters as a token of Federal supremacy and power, such insignificant manifestations of disloyalty seemed to him worthy only of pity or contempt.

Absurd rumors of this transaction, highly prejudicial to General SMITH, were circulated about the camps and in the public newspapers, and finally presented upon the floors of Congress, as reason for withholding from him promotion.

At this period of the war it will be remembered that, in accordance with the policy adopted by the Government, our pickets were forbidden to permit negroes to enter our lines. Rebel bands of soldiers would scour the border counties with horse, and hound, and chains, and by force take these "human chattels" from both friend and foe, and carry them to Columbus and other defensive points, to work upon the fortifications. Often these abused people in their extremity would run away and steal into our lines, in spite of the law. But they were not safe even here. Under the mistaken policy before mentioned, the master, upon application, could recover his "property." We have seen these pitiable objects, in their rags and submissive helplessness, delivered to the Provost-Martial, ready to be turned over to their masters. But it must not be supposed that this policy met with the approval of the Army: on the contrary, the sympathies of our soldiers, from the beginning, were with the negro and against the master; and the latter, upon going to the camp with full authority to recover his servant, would search in vain for the "runaway," he having been spirited away through the instrumentality of the soldiers.

On one occasion, a slave-runner having been thus unsuccessful in his search after one of his lost chattels, came to General SMITH and asked assistance from him to recover his servant.

"Sir," said the General, straightening himself and turn-



ing a glance upon the master which made him fairly shake in his boots, "I have endeavored to serve my country in the capacity of a soldier, for thirty years. I was never before asked to catch a negro; I have never been a negro catcher, and I'll be damned if I descend to the dirty work 'in my old age!'"

The tedious days of preparatory arrangement and discipline finally came to an end, and it was announced that the forces at Paducah were to commence active operations in the field. This rumor was received with the greatest satisfaction by our soldiers, and when immediately followed by orders to each regiment to be prepared to march in a moment's warning, every one set about the work of preparation with the greatest enthusiasm. On the 15th of January, 1862, the Army commenced its march moving southwardly towards Mayfield, thence West to Crown Point on the Tennessee River. The weather was intensely cold, but the excitement resulting from this forward movement rendered the soldiers apparently impervious to the cold, and the first, second and third day's march was accomplished with comparatively great success. On the third day late in the afternoon, the wind set in from the south, the air became warm and it rained heavily. The rain continued without interruption through the entire next day. The roads became impassable. The horses and mules attached to the wagons and artillery, in the attempt to move would mire and sink down helpless. Clark River, on the line of our march, was beyond its banks, and the further progress of the Army, especially of the artillery and supply trains, seemed impossible. Here for the first time did the soldierly qualities of General SMITH appear so as to challenge the attention and admiration of all. He at once seemed to inspire every soldier with a portion of his own undaunted spirit. Bridges were built, new roads were cut through the woods, and slowly yet constantly the Army pursued its march, overcoming every obstacle, and on Tuesday, the 21st, encamped at Crown Point on the Tennessee River.

This expedition was an armed reconnaissance in anticipation of the attack soon to be made upon Forts Henry and Heiman; also was designed as a diversion in favor of General BULL, then operating against SIDNEY JOHNSTON at Bowling Green. General SMITH evidently had no intention at this time to attack Fort Henry, though the troops confidently expected to be led against this Rebel stronghold. After one day's rest, the Army turned about and quietly and leisurely marched back to Paducah. No enemy was encountered in this expedition. It was comparatively an uneventful one, yet it had a most favorable effect upon the spirit of the soldiers, and afforded them, at least, a foretaste of difficulties and obstacles to be encountered in the field and on the march. Another and most noticeable result was the complete revolution which this simple ten days' march created in the sentiment and feeling of the troops towards General SMITH. It would be supposed that upon such a jaunt there would be little opportunity afforded a commander to gain favor as an officer. On the contrary, that there would be much more probability of his losing that which he possessed. But from this time forth to the end of his brilliant career, both officers and privates spoke loudly in his praise. He at once took the first place in their esteem as a gallant and accomplished soldier, and to-day there is no officer nor private that ever served under him in the field that does not revere his memory.

Shortly after the return of the expedition to Crown Point, it was rumored that a second march was at hand, and that this time there would be an enemy to meet. The forces under General SMITH, it was understood, were to cooperate with the General GRANT and the Navy in a grand movement upon Forts Henry and Donelson. Accordingly, on the 5th of February, the Army was ordered upon transports, and about one o'clock P. M. left the Paducah landing and steamed up the Tennessee River. Fort Henry is situated upon a low plain on the left bank of the river, and about sixty miles from its mouth. The fortifications consisted of earthworks thrown up in the form of a pentagon, mounting seventeen guns of the largest size. About eight o'clock, General SMITH's fleet came within sight of the Federal camps lining the hills and vales on both sides of the river, about five miles below Fort Henry. Fifteen or twenty steamboats lay along the shore; the camp-fires were burning, and lights were gleaming from every tent. The forces under General SMITH were ordered by General GRANT to occupy the right bank of the river. This was in view of the fact that it was known that opposite Fort Henry, on the right bank of the river, on a rising bluff completely commanding Fort Henry, there was another fortified place called Fort Heiman. The fortifications were reported to be formidable, the garrison strong, and it was, therefore, confidently expected that there would be stubborn resistance to our approach on this side of the river. About 11 o'clock on the 6th of February, the gunboats, four in number, turned their ugly-looking heads up-stream, and simultaneously, the forces on both sides of the river advanced in the same direction. The road upon the right bank was almost impassable; creeks, swift and swollen, and hills and

precipitous bluffs intervened. But these obstacles were gradually overcome, and the command was finally halted for rest in a wood within two miles of the enemy's camp. About one o'clock P. M. the gunboats opened upon Fort Henry, and the fort returned the fire very wickedly. One heavy rifled gun of the enemy could be readily distinguished amid the fierce thunder which seemed to shake the earth where we stood. The noble gunboats flinched not, but from the time that the first shot was thrown, up to the close of the conflict, kept slowly, yet steadily, advancing towards the Rebel fort, pouring in the shot and shell at a fearful rate. In an hour the enemy's guns were silenced, and the Federal fleet steamed up and took possession of the demolished fort.

At the first sound of the cannon, General SMITH resumed his advance, and before the firing had fairly ceased, the command reached the bluffs of the river and was in the midst of the enemy's camp, but its occupants had disappeared. They had evidently retreated with precipitation, for their tents and camp equipage, many guns, and considerable ammunition, were left intact; their tents were of the best kind, completely water-proof, and were full of provisions and clothing. Fort Heiman was found to be a very extensive earthwork, thrown up on the brow of the hill, with a wide ditch on the south side, and surrounded by rifle pits. There were also formidable earthworks nearer the river, which were doubtless designed for water batteries. The fortifications, however, were not completed at several points, and there were no cannon mounted on any of the works. All the labor had been done by their negroes. They had imported five hundred, who were kept busily at work up to the time of the reconnaissance of General SMITH to Crown Point. Anticipating an attack at this time, they sent these representatives of "the sacred institution" into safer territory, and the fortifications remained uncompleted. We were certainly fortunate in getting possession of this position before the completion of the fort, for it completely commanded Fort Henry and the river. All approach by land was blocked up by fallen trees, and the enemy, sheltered by the bluffs, would have bid defiance to any assault of our gunboats, which would have been compelled to fight at the greatest disadvantage.

Upon the surrender of Fort Henry, the Federal forces immediately moved upon Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River. There the Rebels had strongly entrenched themselves among the bluffs and hills below the town of Dover; had thrown up earthworks extending several miles in all directions, and had erected batteries from the hills down to the water's edge, commanding the Cumberland River for several miles. Within these fortifications, Generals PILLOW, FLOYD and BUCKNER, and other leading Rebels, had concentrated a force of about twenty thousand men, doubtless determined to hold the fort to the last extremity. While the gunboats entered the Cumberland to operate from the river side, General GRANT ordered Generals SMITH, McCLENNAND and LEW. WALLACE to advance by land and surround the fort. A portion of General SMITH's command engaged the enemy as early as Wednesday, the 12th of February, and met with fierce and stubborn resistance, but the Rebels were finally compelled to give way. Indeed, while the gunboats were repulsed by the river and hill batteries, and the enemy made several successful sorties on the right, General SMITH bravely held his position on the left and successfully maintained it through the several days' siege; repulsed every attack of the enemy, and finally stormed the Rebel fortifications at the point of the bayonet, himself leading the column. We have already referred to the exposure that General SMITH endured in his armed reconnaissance to Crown Point; but the siege of Donelson made a much greater demand upon his reserved energies. Officers and men were without tents. During the siege, exposure to the cold, which was most intense, hunger, and loss of sleep prostrated many hardy soldiers who escaped the dangers of the battle-field.

On Friday afternoon of the 14th, we rode to General SMITH's headquarters. Hill after hill, covered with thick wood, towered up before us on all sides. Near to one of the roads which wound through the hills, we saw General SMITH standing with a few officers of his staff around him. A log heap was burning near by, but we saw no sign of tent nor other camp equipage. The General paced to and fro, occasionally stopping to gaze at an ambulance bearing the wounded to the hospitals, or to order the straggling soldiers back to their respective regiments. Every road winding through the dense woods was crowded with squads of soldiers, strayed or lost, or stealing away from their regiments. None but the wounded, however, were permitted to pass in this direction, but were uniformly turned back towards the battle-field, with orders to "fall in" to any regiment.

The attack from the river side, as we have already intimated, was unsuccessful. Nevertheless, the Rebels were so closely pressed on all sides that they determined to surrender. FLOYD and PILLOW, with a considerable force, stole away during the night by crossing the river in transports.

General BUCKNER remained to surrender the fort, on Sunday morning, the 16th of February, with thirteen thousand prisoners, fifty cannon, and large quantities of ammunition and stores. This was the first great decided victory of the war. It sent a thrill of joy to all loyal hearts, gave new life and power and hope to the friends of the Government, and struck terror to the enemy. The important and distinguished part which General SMITH bore in this great and glorious triumph called forth a universal accord of praise. He was immediately promoted and confirmed as major-general, and in General GRANT's further progress up the Tennessee a most important command was assigned to him. He was, up to the time of his illness, in command of all the forces lying at Pittsburgh Landing, and if he had not been stricken down by disease, would, doubtless, have borne a most conspicuous part in that terrible battle, which finally resulted in the death of SIDNEY JOHNSTON, the overthrow of BRAUER, and the evacuation of Corinth. While in command at Pittsburgh Landing, in stepping into a boat, General SMITH fell and bruised his leg severely. Symptoms of erysipelas soon appeared, which did not yield readily to treatment. On the 3d of April, three days before the battle of Shiloh, we were permitted to enter his state-room upon one of the steamers lying at the landing. We found him stretched upon his cot, and looking quite feeble. The injured limb was swollen and inflamed, yet he appeared to be in good spirit, and talked freely and cheerfully. We think that the General did not anticipate the attack which was made a few days afterward by JOHNSTON and BRAUER, for he remarked, in the course of the conversation, that he was in doubt whether the Rebels would or would not evacuate Corinth without risking a battle. He seemed somewhat emaciated, and we thought, at this time, that we saw evidences that his constitution had been enfeebled by the repeated shocks sustained during the winter's campaign, and that he would not rally so soon as he seemed to hope. There are, indeed, very few men of his age that could have endured even so well the hardships and exposure of such a campaign as that of his winter campaign of 1862. Upon the following day he was taken to Savannah, and removed to a private dwelling, where he was carefully nursed and received the attention of the most skillful physicians. On the 6th and 7th of April, as he lay helpless upon his bed, he could hear in the distance the thunder of the fiercely contested battle of Shiloh. His gallant spirit could ill brook confinement under such circumstances, and it is said that as the booming of the artillery became audible to him, and it was plain that a terrible battle was in progress, his anxiety and distress were painful to behold. The disasters of the first day, doubtless, aggravated his disease and hastened his death, but he lived to know that our arms were finally victorious, and that the enemy had been driven in disorder from the field. He died on the 25th of April, after an illness of three weeks. The event created the profoundest grief throughout the Army. Every soldier of his command felt that he had lost a personal friend, and the country one of its ablest and bravest defenders.

General SMITH was a native of Philadelphia, and his remains rest in the Laurel Hill Cemetery of that city. He left a widow and several children, who reside in Philadelphia. We are not informed as to the circumstances of the family, but doubtless this great city, that for the past four years has evinced so much sincere patriotism and such high appreciation of the services of the soldiers of the Union, will not forget their own son, who was one of the bravest and noblest soldiers that ever buckled on sword.

We witnessed one day last week a new process for preserving or curing meat. The old method, as is well known, is to cut the meat in suitable pieces and rub them with salt, or lay them down for a long time in brine or dry salt. The objections to this are that the meat receives much handling, and also a serious loss of nutriment through long contact with the brine. Baron LIEBIG estimates this loss at one-third, at least. When cured meats are used, they are generally boiled for several hours and the water thrown away, causing a still further loss of nutriment. It is the opinion of many authorities that scurvy, that pest of sailors, is caused not so much by salt food as by the use of meat that, through the cause we have named, has lost the greater part of its nourishment. If a method of curing could be devised which should retain all its nutritive qualities, it is easy to see how valuable it would be; and this appears to be accomplished in the process we are about to describe, and which is the invention of Dr. MORGAN, Professor of Anatomy in the Royal College of Surgeons, in Ireland. It struck him that nature supplied a ready means of thoroughly curing meat, without exposing it to the long-continued action of brine.

The circulatory system of the body extends to every part of the frame, in the minutest ramifications; and Dr. MORGAN seizes this means to introduce the brine into the tissue. The animal is first killed by a blow on the head with a blunt instrument, to avoid injuring any important circulatory vessel. The chest is then opened, and an incision made



in the right and left ventricles of the heart. The blood rushes forth, and when the stream slackens a tube is inserted in the left ventricle, and a stream of brine, or "pickle" pours through every avenue of the body, driving the blood before it, and coming out at length in a crystal-clear stream from the right ventricle. When it is evident that not a drop of blood remains, a ligature is put around the opening in the right ventricle, and the issue of brine is stopped. It still continues to enter the body, and being taken from a raised tank, the head of seven or more pounds per square inch, suffices to force the liquid into the flesh, thoroughly permeating it with the preservative brine. The carcass of the animal, which became flabby when the blood was ejected, now stiffens, and the flesh is firm to the touch. Such is the "infiltration" of meat.

The process is a very speedy one, averaging from five to thirty minutes, according to the size of the animal, whether sheep, swine, or bullocks. The time also depends somewhat upon the future destination of the meat, whether to be packed in brine or in sawdust, or hung up to dry. In use this meat can be taken from the cask and steeped in water, or not, according to taste, and then boiled, roasted, baked, and in short prepared in every way known to the cuisine. Beefsteaks and mutton chops are no longer impossibilities on extended voyages, but may be enjoyed in all their original juiciness and flavor. The process has been exhibited before the British Admiralty and before a commission appointed by the French government. The operations performed in our presence were not experiments. The process has been in full trial in New York for about six months, and some thousands of animals have been cured and sold. In Australia and South America the cure of meats by this method is carried on on a very extensive scale. The process was introduced into this country by COURTENAY ATWOOD, M. D., a pupil of Dr. MORGAN. His office is at No. 9 Broad street, New York; and the process is in practical operation at Mr. CUSHMAN'S, 371 and 373 West Twenty-fourth street.

THE following is the correct account of the surrender and paroling of Brigadier-General M. JEFF. THOMPSON, of which very important affair several incorrect statements have appeared: On the 30th of April Major-General G. M. DODGE, commanding the Department of the Missouri, by direction of Major-General POPE, sent Colonel CHARLES W. DAVIS, Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the Department, to Northern Arkansas, to find the Rebel Brigadier-General M. JEFF. THOMPSON, and deliver him a letter from General DODGE, demanding the surrender of all his forces. Colonel DAVIS proceeded to Chalk Bluff, Ark., and from there sent a flag of truce to Jonesboro', Ark. General THOMPSON returned with the flag to Chalk Bluff, and, on the 11th day of May, surrendered all the force under his command, upon the same terms given by General GRANT to General LEE. The places and times fixed for assembling and paroling the men were at Wittsburg, on the St. Francis River, May 25th, and at Jacksonport, on the White River, June 5th.

The same officers met at the above places, at the specified times, and there General THOMPSON mustered his entire command, who laid down their arms and received their paroles. The entire force paraded amounted to seven thousand four hundred and fifty-four (7,454), of whom six hundred and thirty-six (636) were officers.

General JEFF. THOMPSON is the officer who commanded the forces opposed to General GRANT at Belmont, November 18, 1861. He has already applied to President JOHNSON for pardon, using these words:—"Apologies for the past, or promises for the future, would be an evidence of a want of confidence in my own integrity. I have simply done what I conceived to be my duty, and I am actuated by the same incentive now, in making this application for your pardon." There are some circumstances about this surrender so interesting, that we will append the speech made by JEFF. THOMPSON to his army at Jacksonport, especially as we never before have seen it correctly published. It contains some bitter reproaches, and its admissions with regard to the Missouri Rebel soldiers may become historic. The following is the speech:—

Fellow-citizens, who have been my fellow-soldiers: It is proper that we should embrace this opportunity to have one more family talk before we are scattered to our several homes, most probably not to meet again on earth, and most certainly not to meet as we have heretofore met, and possibly you may not be allowed to meet again in such numbers as would make you dangerous; therefore I have called you together, that I may advise you as to your status and proper course to pursue for the future. It is useless now to criminate or recriminate; but the fact is evident that, as an independent nation, we are badly whipped, and the fault and blame rests upon ourselves, for, had we been more obedient and industrious, we would have succeeded. Officers and soldiers have put their private judgment against the laws of the land and the orders of their superior officers, and have deserted their flag or neglected to return to their post when furloughed, and many farmers have neglected or refused to raise grain, because their patriotism did not equal their love of money; and, between these two classes, our armies have been reduced and the country impoverished, until the brave, faithful officers and soldiers who have remained at their posts have been overpowered by superior numbers, and forced to surrender. The noble armies of General LEE, General JOHNSON, and General DICK TAYLOR, comprising all the Confederate States troops east of the Mississippi River, were surrendered before I accepted the terms offered me for you, and I but complied with the military necessity when I agreed to surrender.

You have now assembled to be paroled, in conformity with my agreement and order, and I hope you are complying with the spirit of my order and are acting in good faith; for, unless you are doing so, the object we are so desirous to attain will be missed, and, instead of peace and quiet, we will still have petty feuds, murders, house-burnings, and troubles that will be worse than open war.

Let each man determine, when he leaves this place, that he will go to his house, there to remain and work night and day to repair the damage that has been done by the war, and never go off his farm except to go to mill. And, if there are private quarrels between himself and neighbors, he had better pack up and hunt another neighborhood; and, if not willing to submit to the laws of the United States, he had better leave the country. You must remember that you now have no rights, and can only claim such as may be given to you by the conquerors, and the less you say about politics until you become naturalized, the better for you. The Yankees have won the negro, and we must let them dispose of him as they please. When your opinion or advice is asked, you can quietly give it, but do not volunteer either. We have fought four long and bloody years for our rights, and have lost; and now we cannot get by simply talking what we have failed to win with our arms—and the matter was talked over forty years before the fighting began.

All who cannot or will not be submissive should leave the United States as soon as possible, and I presume many young men will go. I am sure there will be no hindrance, for the Government should be glad to get rid of all who are not disposed to be peaceable.

To the Missourians who are present I would speak plainly, and advise them not to think of returning to Missouri unless they have a clean record. There are many who have been fair, honest, and chivalrous soldiers, who can have no charges against them except the one of being true to the South. There are many others who have forgotten the laws of God, the laws of man, and the laws of war, and they, of course, cannot expect to live in Missouri in peace. Then there are others who, though they have been honest soldiers, had determined in their hearts to have private revenge at the end of the war, had we succeeded, and some who have said that the Union men must leave if they won. Each of you know to which of these classes you belong, and you must "do as you would be done by," and act accordingly.

THE corner-stone of the monument to be raised in the National Cemetery, upon the field of the battle of Gettysburg, was laid on the Fourth of July, with imposing ceremonies, in which several thousand people took part. The day was excessively warm, but the great interest of the proceedings and the great historical character of the spot upon which they took place drew and kept together the large throng; large numbers of distinguished gentlemen were present, among them Major-General MEADE, who, in company with Major-General CRAWFORD and Governor CURTIN, arrived from Harrisburgh on Monday afternoon, with a handsome "four-in-hand" team; Major-General DOUBLEDAY, Brigadier-General LORENZO THOMAS, Brigadier-General ROBERTSON, commanding artillery brigade, Army of the Potomac, Governor CROPO, of Michigan, Major-General SYKES, and Major-General ROBINSON, who was present with SYKES, HOWARD and MEADE. The military force sent to the ground for the display consisted of one battalion of the First Connecticut Cavalry, Colonel IVES commanding; Fiftieth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Colonel TRAFFORD; and ten pieces of artillery, being a representation from the horse artillery brigade of the Army of the Potomac, Brigadier-General ROBERTSON commanding. The guns were from the following batteries, and commanded by the following officers: One gun each from Battery C, Fourth Artillery, Captain M. P. MILLER; Battery C, Third Artillery, Lieutenant J. R. KELLEY; Battery I, First Artillery, Lieutenant E. L. GARVIN; Battery L, Fifth Artillery, Lieutenant SAMUEL PEOPLES; Battery M, Second Artillery, Lieutenant WILLIAM EGAN; Battery D, Second Artillery, Lieutenant W. T. VOSE; Batteries B and L, Second Artillery, Lieutenant M. B. LOUCKS; Battery A, Second Artillery, Lieutenant KINNEY; two guns from Battery A, Fourth Artillery, Lieutenant RUFUS KING; Brevet Captain J. G. TURNBULL, Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Assistant Surgeon SCHEETS. The troops arrived on Friday and Saturday, and went into camp on the old battle-field just outside the town. Captain HOFF, post commissary from Alexandria, Va., was ordered on temporary duty for this occasion, and attended to the physical wants of the men. The band of the Ninth Veteran Reserve Corps accompanied the troops, and proved an interesting feature of the occasion.

The procession formed by military, civic societies, citizens, &c., and headed by Major-General GEARY, one of the heroes of the battle, moved from the main street of the town at 10 A. M., and reached the cemetery a few minutes before 11. The ceremonies were opened by Major-General GEARY, who announced the order of exercises. After music, Rev. STEPHEN H. TING, D. D., of New York, was introduced, and, after a few remarks, acknowledging and confessing the great goodness of God, and reading appro-

priate passages from Scripture, he offered up prayer. Judge GOODING, Marshal of the District of Columbia, then read a letter from President JOHNSON. The President regretted that illness deprived him of the pleasure of celebrating on that twice-consecrated spot the return of peace, and of greeting there the heroes of the war coming home with light hearts, and heavy laden with honors. No anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, he said, was more important or significant than the present, which celebrated four years of struggle for national existence closed with success, armed treason swept from the land, and the only barrier to our national progress, human slavery, forever at an end. He believed that God had founded this nation in perpetuity, and was sustained by that fact in the new duties and new dangers to the nation. He hoped that the assemblage would not forget the thousands of whites as well as blacks whom the war had emancipated, and expressed his opinion that this Fourth would be celebrated in the Southern States with a fervor hitherto unknown.

The laying of the corner-stone by the Grand Master SCOTT, of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Pennsylvania, was then proceeded with. The box containing the documents for deposit in the stone was of heavy tin, and the contributions of each State were enclosed in separate and smaller boxes, all held by the larger. The list of documents and coins deposited was very large, but as it is not yet complete, the Board of Commissioners withhold its publication for the present. The following is a technical description of the monument:

The superstructure is sixty feet high, and consists of a massive pedestal twenty-five feet square at the base, and is crowned with a colossal statue representing the GENIUS OF LIBERTY. Standing upon a three-quarter globe, she raises with her right hand the victor's wreath of laurel, while with her left she gathers up the folds of our national flag under which the victory has been won. Projecting from the angles of the pedestal are four buttresses, supporting an equal number of allegorical statues, representing respectively WAR, HISTORY, PEACE and PLANTY. WAR is personified by a statue of the American soldier, who, resting from the conflict, relates to History the story of the battle which this monument is intended to commemorate. HISTORY, in listening attitude, records with stylus and tablet, the achievements of the field, and the names of the honored dead. PEACE is symbolized by a statue of the American mechanic, characterized by appropriate accessories. PLANTY is represented by a female figure, with a sheaf of wheat and fruits of the earth, typifying peace and abundance as the soldiers' crowning triumph. The panels of the main die between the statues are to have inscribed upon them such inscriptions as may hereafter be determined. The main die of the pedestal is octagonal in form, panelled upon each face. The cornice and plinth above are also octagonal, and are heavily moulded. Upon this plinth rests an octagonal moulded base, bearing upon its face, in high relief, the national arms. The upper die and cap are circular in form, the die being encircled by stars equal in number with the States whose sons contributed their lives as the price of the victory won at Gettysburg.

At the conclusion of this ceremony, General HOWARD was introduced, and delivered a simple, sympathetic and appreciative address upon the character and achievements of the American citizen soldier during the late Rebellion. Colonel CHARLES G. HALPINE followed with a beautiful poem, one of the few which fitly describes the battle-field—a poem of experience and not of theory. It is a poem which deserves preservation. The exercises closed with remarks by Governor CURTIN, who eloquently endorsed General HOWARD's account of the soldiers. He contrasted the smiling, peaceful valleys that lay in view with the same valleys under the foot of the ruthless invader, and closed with a tribute to the Pennsylvania militia.

THE question as to the attempt of JEFF. DAVIS to escape in a woman's cloak and shawl, would seem to be set finally at rest—even for those who refuse to believe the sworn testimony before the War Department—by the publication of several descriptions of the affair from Rebel sources. These confirm Colonel PRITCHARD's account and amply refute the slander that the story is an official invention. A collateral bit of evidence comes to us, in the description given by the officer, sent to take possession of the water-proof and shawl, of his interview with the DAVIS party. The ladies refusing to point out which was the proper shawl, the wrong one was taken, but the mistake was corrected by the little son of DAVIS, who called out, "That isn't the shawl 'my pa was taken in'—which may be accepted as, at least, circumstantial evidence to the fact that there was a shawl in the case.

As to the ironing of Mr. DAVIS since his imprisonment at Fortress Monroe, the facts are, briefly, these: It was left discretionary by the Secretary of War with General MILES, who commands at Old Point, to iron his prisoner or not, as he saw fit, he being held only to a strict accountability for his safety. It became necessary to change the solid door closing the casemate in which DAVIS was confined for a grated door, which would give him better air, and better secure his safe keeping. The process of changing the doors offering a possibility of escape, it was determined to put a light pair of irons on Mr. DAVIS's ankles. To this he made such decided objections, by upsetting the blacksmith as he stooped to fasten the irons, that resort to force became necessary. The anklets were the only irons used, and these were in a short time removed. Whatever may be thought of the necessity for their use, it is certain that their temporary employment has had the most happy effect in reducing the prisoner to a degree of civility which was not eminently characteristic of him on his first incarceration.



A MINNESOTA paper publishes a very interesting letter from General EWELL, late of the Army of Northern Virginia, and formerly Captain EWELL, U. S. A. It is dated at Fort Warren, June 13, 1865, and is addressed to one who was a non-commissioned officer in Captain EWELL's old company. He says:—"Long experience has given me very different views in regard to the responsibilities of an officer from those with which I left West Point, where a few mathematical formulas, never used afterwards, and abstruse branches of science, were dwelt upon, to the utter exclusion of the duties and responsibilities that were to occupy our lives." After some personal allusions to his former command, in the days of loyalty, he adds his reasons for embracing the cause of secession:

That you may have as little as possible to be ashamed of serving with me, I will give you a short account of how I came into the Southern cause:—

I came from Arizona, sick, in the spring of 1861. Stayed in the country, in Virginia, my State, trying to get well, and found the war, to my bitter regret, was being started. All the highest United States Army officers were resigning, except General Scott, and he published a letter that the United States would divide into four parts, thus showing that he thought all was over. A United States Senator said he would march a Northern regiment to help the South for every one sent against her. Nothing was done with either of these men, or with others whose deeds were treasonable. A member of Congress, from California, made a public speech calling upon the South to resist the election of Mr. LINCOLN.

Now I found myself forced to fight against my brothers and all my nearest and dearest relatives—against my own State, when many abler men than myself contended she was right. By taking up the side of the South I forfeited a handsome position, fine pay, and the earnings of twenty years' hard service. All the pay I drew in four years in the South was not as much as one year's pay in the old Army. The greatest political favoritism against me I ever had was from Mr. DAVIS after the Mexican war.

It is hard to account for my course, except from a painful sense of duty—I say painful, because I believe few were more devoted to the old country than myself; and the greatest objection I had to it was because of my predilection for a strong one. Now I see persons who did what they could to bring about the war, in high favor in the North, holding high office. It was like death to me.

En route here from New Mexico, 1861, I volunteered my services to fight the Texans, threatening a United States post, and was careful to do nothing against the United States before resigning.

I have asked to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance and return to my duties as a citizen. I see, though, that many persons, active in the first steps in bringing this war about, are at liberty, while I am here with no very good prospect of getting out; while my wife is under arrest in St. Louis, and has been since April, but up to this time has utterly failed even to find out why she is arrested. Neither she or myself have the slightest idea of the cause of her arrest.

I have given you a long letter about myself because of the friendly tone of your letter, and because I feel naturally drawn toward those with whom I have served. I remain, very respectfully, &c.

R. S. EWELL.

Major-General Logan, commanding the Army of the Tennessee, by General Orders dated June 28th, announces the receipt of telegraphic instructions to reduce the effective strength of that Army to 15,000 men. Accordingly, the following regiments are ordered to be mustered out:

Fourteenth Army Corps:—Thirty-third Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hinson; Seventy-fourth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel R. T. Fendley; One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Tolam Jones; Fourteenth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Moore; Fifty-fifth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Powers; Sixty-sixth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Mitchell; Twenty-ninth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Jonas Schoonover; Thirty-eighth Ohio, Major William Irwin; Thirty-eighth Indiana, Colonel D. H. Patton; Forty-second Indiana, Colonel G. R. Kellams; Sixteenth Illinois, Colonel R. F. Smith; Thirty-fourth Illinois, Colonel P. Ego; Second Minnesota, Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Uline; Third Wisconsin Battery, Brigadier-General William Hawley; Thirty-fourth Wisconsin, Lieutenant-Colonel George D. Rogers.

Fifteenth Army Corps:—Thirty-second Missouri, Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Leag; Fifty-second Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Davis; Seventh Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Pwin; Fifty-seventh Illinois, Major F. A. Battey; Sixty-sixth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Campbell.

Seventeenth Army Corps:—Twenty-seventh Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Geruth; Thirty-ninth Ohio, Colonel Dan Weber; Eighty-third Ohio, Colonel Horace Park; Sixty-third Ohio, Major O. S. Jackson; Sixty-eighth Ohio, Major A. Crockett; Sixty-fourth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Reynolds; Tenth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Gillespie; Eighteenth Missouri, Colonel Charles S. Sheldon.

Provincial Division, Army of the Tennessee:—Sixteenth Michigan, Colonel B. F. Partridge; Seventh Michigan, Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. La Point; Fifth Michigan, Colonel John Buford; Seventh Wisconsin, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Richardson.

The following named rendezvous are indicated as those to which the troops are to be sent:

Ohio—Cincinnati, Camp Dennison, Cleveland, Camp Cleveland, Columbus, Camp Chase and Tod Barracks.  
Indiana—Indianapolis.  
Illinois—Springfield and Chicago.  
Michigan—Detroit and Jackson.  
Wisconsin—Madison and Milwaukee.  
Minnesota—Fort Snelling.  
Missouri—St. Louis, Benton Barracks.

THE Indians on the Delaware Diminished Reserve lately made such complaints of encroachments on their grounds by the whites as to induce Mr. Pratt, of the Delaware agency, to call upon the military commander of Fort Leavenworth for assistance in protecting their rights. The Commandant declined to interfere, and Mr. Pratt has appealed to the head of his Bureau in Washington for such an order from the President or Secretary of War as will enable him to protect the Indians. Among other treaty infringements, the Indians claim that herders and drovers habitually graze thousands of cattle on their reservation, and consume the grass and pasture necessary for the subsistence of their own animals. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs concurs in the views of Mr. Pratt, and hopes to obtain the necessary authority to end the abuses. The practical difficulty, however, is that in this, as in former instances, should the military authorities drive all squatters off the reservation, they would reappear in twenty-four hours after the troops were withdrawn. Should they subsequently be arrested, the civil Courts will release them on habeas corpus and fail to try or convict them. The public sentiment there favors the squatter, and the enforcement of laws or treaties is next to an impossibility. General Pope has had an interview with the Secretaries of War and the Interior in relation to Indian affairs. A meeting is arranged for discussing the subject fully.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Tullahoma, Ala., to the Louisville Journal says that on June 18th, at guard-mounting, at 2 P. M., the guards were all prostrated to the earth by a single discharge of electricity, which instantly killed Jeremiah Cooley, Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-second Illinois, and injured thirty-two others. Lieutenant Rea, Company E, was badly hurt, as were also James Paul, Company B; H. R. Vanneter, Company D; Thomas and John Schaubb, Company E; Robert Barnell, Company F; J. K. Turner, Company I; William Himer and E. E. McDougal, Company K.

### NAVAL REGISTER.

The Editor will be glad to receive for this department of the Journal all interesting facts in relation to vessels of the Navy suitable for publication.

ALABAMA, paddle-wheel, 10, arrived at the Philadelphia Yard June 1, from Washington, to which place she sailed some time ago, with the *Svatarra* in tow.

FROLIC, tender to Admiral Goldsborough's flagship. The Havaneese have had an opportunity of seeing their old acquaintance the *Advance*, blockade-runner, now the U. S. steamer *Frolic*. She arrived in their harbor June 23, and left the next day on her way to the Mediterranean.

FORT MORGAN, screw, 5, supply steamer, has just returned from a visit to the West Gulf Squadron. She went as far as Matagorda, coast of Texas. She found off that place several army transports laden with troops, awaiting fine weather to disembark them. A large number of transports had gone to the Rio Grande, to land troops also, all forming part of General Weitzel's command. Three of the naval vessels of light draught, of the fleet off Galveston, were at anchor inside. On her return the *Fort Morgan* stopped at New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola and Key West, finding a good condition of health at all the places. The supply steamer *Bermuda* left Key West for the westward, on the 26th June. The supply steamer *Neuborn* was in Key West, bound westward, when the *Fort Morgan* sailed, June 27th. Also flagship *Powhatan*, sloop *Dale*, and ship *Ino*, and steamers *Tullaposa*, and *Yucca*. Off Hatteras she spoke U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*, bound South. The *Fort Morgan* brings the following paroled prisoners of war:—Admiral Franklin Buchanan, Commander J. W. Harrison, Lieutenant-Commanding P. N. Murphy, Paymaster P. R. Ware, all of the Rebel navy; Captain W. A. Alston, Rebel army, and the wife of Commander Harrison.

GALATRA, screw, 9, arrived at New York from Cape Haytien July 2d. LACKAWANNA, screw, 14, Captain George F. Emmons, from Mobile and Pensacola, arrived here yesterday afternoon. She returns after a cruise of over three years in the West Gulf Squadron, where she has always been active, and frequently prominent. Captain, George F. Emmons; Lieutenants, W. H. Barton, and C. D. Jones; Passed Assistant Surgeon, G. S. Beardsley; Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. F. Hutchinson; Paymaster, Geo. S. Benedict; Ensigns, Frank Wildes, Clarence Rathbone, F. A. Cook; Engineers—Acting Chief, W. A. R. Latimer; Acting Second Assistants, John Miller, H. P. Powers, G. W. Russell, Third Assistants, J. B. Fort, T. W. Silliman, Lucas Golden; Acting Boatswain, J. G. Briggs; Gunner, J. G. Foster.

MONTGOMERY, screw, 6, which lately went out of commission at Philadelphia, was one of the first purchased vessels which sailed from New York, and almost immediately after the outbreak of the Rebellion proceeded to the coast of Texas, and since that time has done duty on the entire Atlantic and Gulf coasts, from Halifax on the north to Tampico in Mexico on the south. She joined in the bombardment of Fort Pickens in 1861, and was at both engagements of Fort Fisher, losing in the second one officer killed and several men wounded. Her blockade services have been signalized by the capture of the steamers *Blanche*, *Caroline*, *Chester*, *Dare*, *Pet*, *Bat*, *Isabel*, *Bendigo*, *Finland*, *William*, and others. The *Blanche* was destroyed on the coast of Cuba, and the act being deemed a violation of international law, Commander Charles Hunter, who commanded the *Montgomery* at the time, was court-martialed and dismissed. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, Thomas C. Dunn; Acting Masters, Wm. N. Welles and Robert G. Lee; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Joseph Watson; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John Blackmer; Acting Ensigns, John G. Lloyd, P. W. Morgan and Chas. G. Whiting; Mates, Chas. H. Neill and T. J. Walker; Engineers—Acting First Assistant, Geo. H. Wade; Acting Second Assistants, John McEwan, James Allen, James Williams; Acting Third Assistants, Abraham Tester and Geo. H. Brown.

MONONGA, paddle-wheel, 10, from New York, bound to the Pacific coast, arrived at St. Thomas June 20.

NIAGARA, screw, 15, accompanied by the *Sacramento*, arrived at Queenstown June 20th.

OWASCO, screw, 4, arrived at New York July 2d, from Sabine Pass June 10, via Pensacola 22d. She is bound for Boston, but arriving off Block Island last instant, her boilers were in such poor condition that it was thought prudent to bring her into this port. She has been in active service in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron since February, 1862, and returns for thorough repairs. Lieutenant-Commander, Trevitt Abbot; Acting Master and Executive Officer, T. B. Sears; Acting Assistant Paymaster, W. B. Coleman; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Jacob J. Smith; En-

gineers—Second Assistant, Haviland Barstow; Third Assistants, Thos. Johnson and H. Reynolds; Mates, T. C. Duncan and A. L. Stevens.

ORVETIA, schooner, 3, arrived at the Brooklyn Yard June 27.

PORT HUDSON arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard June 29.

REPUBLIC, screw, 1, Acting Ensign J. W. Bennett, commanding, from Wilmington, N. C., via New York, arrived at Boston June 23.

SARAH BRUES, schooner, 2, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard June 28, from the South Atlantic Squadron.

SURQUHANNA, paddle-wheel, 16, Admiral Godon's flagship, from Hampton Roads for St. Thomas, was spoken June 23, latitude 30.40, longitude 71.35.

SWATARA, screw, 10, lately built at Philadelphia, was hauled up on the marine railway at the Washington Yard July 3d, for the purpose of sheathing her bottom with copper, and also preparing the hull to receive the machinery; one of the most intricate jobs being to bore through at least fifteen feet of solid wood—the after dead wood—for the shaft bearing, requiring a hole about twelve inches. She will be furnished with a pair of 36-inch cylinder engines, attached to a double-shaft. Machinist Wilson has her engines all in place on frames in the machine shop, and all ready to be transferred on board as soon as the ship is ready for them.

SHAMOKIN, paddle-wheel, 10, is rapidly approaching completion at Chester, Pa. An engineer's trial will probably be made on the 5th or 10th inst., after which she will go to Philadelphia for stores and armament. It is said she will be sent to San Francisco. The following are the only officers attached to her as yet:—First Assistant Engineers, B. W. Robert, D. P. McCorkney; Second Assistant Engineers, H. D. Sellman, Harvey Burritt, John Borthwick, Rudolph Bennett. She is an iron vessel—hull and machinery built by Messrs. Reaney, Son & Archbold, under the superintendence of Chief Engineer G. R. Johnson, U. S. N.

TIOGA, paddle-wheel, 8, Lieutenant-Commander William D. Whiting, sailed July 4th from Belfast for the eastern coast of Maine. She will return in a few days.

WACHUETT, screw, 10,—Latest advices from this vessel (May 7th) state her arrival at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, on the 29th of April, after a prosperous passage of twenty-five days from Martinique. Not having enough coal to carry her to Cape Verde with steam alone, she was obliged to trust mainly to sails. She was to leave in a few days, standing across to the coast of Brazil, without making land on that side, but simply keeping in with fair winds, and then back across to the Cape of Good Hope.

### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The *Hartford*, and not the *Brooklyn*, will be the flagship of the East India Squadron, and she is now being put in repair for that purpose.

The last vessel of the long-drawn-out Texan expedition sailed from Fortres Monroe on Wednesday evening. It was the propeller *Frances*, loaded with horses. The third division of the fleet comprises nineteen vessels.

The Navy Department last week accepted the resignation of fifteen officers from the Regular Navy, and one hundred and fifty-two from the Volunteer Navy, and granted leave of absence to about two hundred more preparatory to discharging them.

The following prizes are ready for distribution at the Fourth Auditor's Office:—*Flash*, captured by the *Princess Royal*; *Cora*, by the *Princess Royal*; *Chatham*, by the *Huron*, and *Dan Smith*; *Mary Ann*, and 21 bales of cotton, by the *Itasca*; *Susan*, by the *Reebuck*; *Queen of the Waves* and cargo, by the *Conemaugh*.

The East and West Gulf Squadrons have been consolidated, and all the vessels are now under the command of Acting Rear-Admiral Thatcher. Acting Rear-Admiral Stribling, lately commanding the East Gulf Squadron, will leave Key West in his flagship, side-wheel steamer *Powhatan*, 21, for the North on the 5th July.

It is said the Navy Department has resolved to send an iron-clad gunboat of the *Monadnock* pattern to the Pacific coast, but has not decided which one of the four shall go. It is further reported that the *Miantonah*, and probably the *Monadnock*, herself, will be sent to Europe. They are both wooden and Navy-built Monitors, and give a more favorable impression of Monitors as homes for men than the iron ones built by contract.

The President, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, has appointed to the Naval Academy as Midshipmen five apprentice boys from the schoolship *Sabine*, now enlisting apprentices at New London. They were selected by competitive examination from three hundred on that ship, by a board of which Rear-Admiral Farragut was chairman. This step, if followed out by Congress, will open up the highest honors to enlisted boys.

An important sale of United States Government vessels is to be held on Wednesday, July 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The following named vessels are to be sold:—Screw steamers *Flag*, *Kensington*, *Vicksburg*, *Proteus*, *Nereus*; side-wheel steamers *Commodore Perry*, *Hunchback*, *Somersel*. The above-named vessels lie at the Erie Basin, where they may be examined. The following are to be seen at the Yard:—Screw steamers *Neptune*, and *Daylight*; side-wheel steamers *Commodore Hull*, *Shokoken*, *Magnolia*, *Commodore Morris*, *Isonomia*; propellers *Wyandotte*, *Bignonia*, *Gov. Buckingham*, *Glaucus*, *Young American*, *Lilac*, *Flambeau*, *Epsilon*, *Clinton*, *Saffron*, *Belle*, *Unit*, *Zouave*, *Berberry*, and *Mount Vernon*; barks *Pursuit*, and *Genabok*. Terms of sale—20 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard.

Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee has reduced the Mississippi Squadron to the peace basis. Fifteen vessels are retained in the inland service of the Government. The *Tempest* is to be the flagship, and the transport *General Lyon*, towboats *Sampson*, and *Brown*, and tug *Thistle*, are attached to her. The First division of the squadron has been placed under command of Lieutenant-Commander E. Y. McCauley, and consists of the *Hastings*, *Abena*, and *Kate*. The district of the First division embraces all above the Mississippi, from White River northward as far as naval operations extend. The Second division, Lieutenant T. T. Cornwell, commanding, extending from White River to Grand Gulf, is guarded by the *Groesbeck*, *Sybil*, and *Oricle*. The Third division is under Lieutenant-Commander T. P. Foster, who patrols the river from Grand Gulf to New Orleans with the *Ibez*, *H. Hindman*, *Collier*, and *Gamage*. All the iron-clads except the *Tennessee* and *Missouri*, and all mortar vessels below Memphis have been ordered to that city, and all the other superfluous vessels of the squadron are to be sent to Mound City to be put out of commission. The *General Bragg*, *General Price*, and *Little Rebel* (all captured vessels) are, for the present, to be retained on blockade duty at the mouth of the Red River.



## THE ORIGIN OF SIGNAL CORPS.

THE rude efforts which attended the first attempts at telegraphing are subjects of as interesting study as that by which may be traced the origin of language for conversational uses. From the time of the invention of language until to-day, there can have been no change in the principles on which the telegraphic signals of a language must be devised. It has been possible only to more completely understand these principles, to simplify the modes of making them generally understood, and to seek the plainest rules by which to give them the widest applicability and to make them commonly known and every day useful.

It is interesting, looking back now, to study the perfection of the plans devised by the ancients, and to consider how closely the rules underlying those plans and their working, approximate the rules of the present day. This may not be so singular when it is considered that the same principles must have been underlying all alphabetic codes of signals from the earliest time. This being only wanting: that those principles should be analyzed and systematically explained, to show their simple and practical applications. But on reflection, it sometimes seems questionable if any improvement on the ideas or, perhaps, on the working of the ancients, have been reached in the discoveries and re-discoveries of the plans of signalling running through from their times until now.

The most accurate account of plans of systematic signalling with armies, and plans, which we know were practicable and constantly practiced, are those coming down to us in the writings of the scholar and general, POLYBIUS.

The first record of a signal corps, a regular organization of the armies of that day, comes down to us in the writings of that general, and in the histories of the wars in which he served. The devices of the army signalling of that time—about two hundred and sixty years before Christ—seem to have been the invention of that general. He may have applied, in his own way, principles which came to him from a yet more remote antiquity. In the history of ancient wars, there are sentences which seem to indicate so general a use of signals in armies that this is possible. He says of the plans, "the method was invented either by CLEONNES or DEMOCLEUS but perfected by myself."

To us, however, POLYBIUS stands as the inventor and the first officer who has given us intelligible record of the services of a signal corps of an army. This general arranged the letters of the Greek alphabet in five columns of five each.

The apparatus in the field for the use of this plan was cumbersome and immovable. The defect was not in the idea of the invention, but the imperfect appliances of that day rendered its general application impossible. The systematic application of the principle seems not to have been thought of, and it was very possible that it was not at all considered. It was only suggested to use the plan for night signals. It does not appear that it was considered as applicable to day signals. For field work, the letters were displayed literally in columns, for they were displayed on five separate posts or columns, set at each station, and numbered as one, two, three, four and five. There were five letters on each post, and on the right and left hand sides respectively of these posts or tablets were two cross fences some ten feet long and about as high as a man's head, and at each were two small tubes, set close together, and so arranged that while, with an eye at each tube, the whole fence of the other station was visible: through one tube could be seen only the right hand, and through the other only the left hand fence at that station. This arrangement of the tubes was necessary, because at right the fences at the station to be viewed were invisible, and it could not be otherwise determined on which side the lights were shown. The five letter posts, the fence, the tubes, and ten torches completed the apparatus. It was of course stationary, and to be used only from fixed positions.

Messages were sent in this manner: the torches were lighted, and hidden behind the fences. Then, to indicate the number of any letter, post or column, a corresponding number of torches were shown on the left hand fence at the sending station. Then, to indicate any letter on that post, a number of torches, corresponding to the number of that letter as numbered on the post, were shown above the right hand fence. These torches, as seen through the viewing tubes, were visible, those on the right through the appropriate tubes, those on the left through the other, and were thus recognized at the receiving station. For instance: to indicate the letter K, that is on the second column, the fifth letter, two torches were shown above the left and then five above the right hand fence. For the letter L, third column, first letter there were shown three torches on the left and one on the right. For the letter C, first column and third letter, one torch on the left and one on the right, and so on.

With the skill of practice, letters were telegraphed after this plan with a good deal of rapidity. With a sufficient number of men on duty, the letters were shown as fast as

they could be recognized. This device, appearing under different modifications, seems to have been used among all the armies of the East, and its use came down to times comparatively late. We read that JOHN SMITH, of Virginian memory, used this plan effectively in the siege of Vienna, and that he had learned to use it in his campaigns in the East. It is curious to see how the principles of this plan underlie the perfected systems of telegraphing of the present day. The fact may not have been known, and probably was not, by any of those who have re-discovered plans of signals which each conceives absolutely new in principle from then till now.

In the time of POLYBIUS, and through most of the Greek and Roman wars, there were corps of signallists or telegraphers with the army. These were known as *πυροβουραιοι*. The word has been translated "fire bearers," literally "fire-movers" or "fire shakers," or perhaps "fire-swingers," from *πυρ*, fire, *βουω*—to move, to shake. In the history of the siege of Agrigentum a town from which though perfectly invested, the commanding officer was telegraphing the condition; the narrative is given: "But Hannibal (*διαπυροβουνομενους*) shaking through with fire, or 'swinging through with fire, and sending through messengers continually that the people could not stand the 'famine,' etc. How this was done, we are not explicitly told, and of the precise meaning of the word we cannot be now assured, but reading the quotation, we seem to read of the service of the signal corps of our army, and to trace the working of the torchmen of to-day. It is very possible, that the alphabetic plan of POLYBIUS was not constructed upon any rules of combination. It was an ingenious invention. The fact exists, however, that he was working by signals of two elements, as clearly as that signals are made in that manner to-day.

In the wide study and practice with these signals, this idea must have become generally known, and it seems as if glimmerings of the knowledge of the fact, that all language could be represented by telegraphing, by any two things or elements, can be traced from the time of POLYBIUS till now.

It must not be understood that the alphabet of POLYBIUS and the Morse telegraphic alphabet, which is generally known as the telegraphic character in this country, are identical in composition. For though some of the characters in this alphabet consist of but two elements—the dot and the dash, yet in the formation of the whole code, there enter not less than four or five distinct signal elements or components. This code, adapted for recording or writing, is not well suited for aerial signalling.

THE success of NAPOLEON'S "Life of Cæsar," and the unlucky fate of the author of the "Sayings of Labienus," show how important the possession of a throne is to authority in France, where imperial power not only commands the interest and attention of the whole world, who wait on greatness, but furnishes immunity against the pains and penalties that attend the expression of opinion in a country under the rule of the representative apostle of Cæsarism: "THE EMPEROR," we are told, "has already received on 'account of his 'Histoire de Jules Cæsar,' the sum of 40,000 francs. The whole amount which his Majesty would have 'to receive if it had not been already given away to other 'persons would be 642,000 francs.' As for the unlucky ROGEEARD, he is a fugitive in Brussels, sentenced to a fine and five years' imprisonment, and forced to escape in disguise. Such is the difference in France between expressing one's opinions from a throne and from a garret.

In this country the honors between the rival authors are more equally distributed, and both find abundant readers. The EMPEROR'S "Cæsar," vol. I., has been issued in elegant style in an English translation by the HARPERS, and in handsome form in French by the APPLETONS. The brochure of M. ROGEEARD has also appeared in a form adapted to its size. Both books have had an extensive sale, and though the EMPEROR'S work, on account of its elaborate character, and the position of its author, is destined to the greater permanence, his antagonist awakens the more earnest sympathy, and for the moment commands the livelier interest. Cæsarism is not a doctrine that finds ready root in American soil; indeed we have a lively hope that the branches which it has presumptuously sent forth here will here be stricken with a blasting and a mildew that will effectually carry death to the parent plant. The confusion which had temporarily fallen upon Republicanism afforded the opportune moment for the Cæsarism doctrine to present itself, both in theory and practice, in a form to challenge a direct contest with the opposite faith, out of which grew those free institutions whose foundations were thought to be crumbling to the dust. It is not for any one man like M. ROGEEARD, bold as he has proved himself, to argue against this doctrine with an author who has thirty legions at his back. It is fortunate for him, it is fortunate for the France of the future, that this advocate of Cæsarism has so presumptuously and so hastily challenged to the argument an empire of thirty million ROGEEARDS. He may be sure that the challenge will not go unheeded.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

THE LATE DR. WM. WHELAN, U. S. N.,

CHIEF OF THE NAVAL MEDICAL BUREAU.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—To the recent death of Dr. WHELAN, in this city, may be permitted something more than the usual brief notice which it has already received. A kindly tribute to the memory of one, whose whole professional life was devoted to his country, will not, it is hoped, be unacceptable to your readers.

Dr. WHELAN was born in Philadelphia, on the 4th of September, 1808. When quite a boy, he went to Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmetsburg, where he remained several years, and was graduated with all the honors of his class. He immediately commenced the study of medicine with Dr. SAMUEL JACKSON, in Philadelphia; and he received his degree from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, being then in his 20th year. He at once entered the Navy, as Assistant Surgeon, and continued in it till his death.

With natural endowments and acquirements such as those with which Dr. WHELAN entered manhood, he had a wide field from which to choose a vocation for life. But, with capacity to shine in any sphere, he passed by the paths of honor and emolument, to choose a toilsome, and ill-requited profession; and, even in entering the public service, he selected an humble place; for what was there in the post of a medical officer in the Navy, either present or prospective, to reward labor, or stimulate ambition?

The profession of medicine is emphatically the profession of benevolence; the daily exercise of which harmonizes the character into conformity with the practice. Even Dr. JOHNSON, who was not prodigal of praises, has, in his biography of GARTH, the physician and poet, recorded his belief that "every man has found in physicians great liberality and dignity of sentiment, very prompt effusion of benevolence, and willingness to exert a lucrative art where there is no hope of lucre."

The life of a physician has rarely much variety and incident; and its "short and simple annals" are usually soon told. The time and place of his birth; the College and Medical School where he was educated; the town or city in which he had practiced his profession; and, lastly, the day of his death, make up, for the most part, his obituary record, and are all that meet the general eye. But there is an unwritten record, dearer than this, in the silent memories of those who had ever welcomed his footsteps as he entered the chamber of sickness; in the affections of the friends who followed him in sorrow to his final resting place; and in the stricken hearts of the wife and children whose home his loss has desolated. It had been his office to lengthen life, and alleviate its sorrows; and, this work done, his ministry was accomplished; and, when at last his labor is ended, and he is gone, his name and deeds are unheralded beyond the humble sphere in which his work of benevolence was performed. His mission was one of charity and good will, of which the world at large knew little. He sought not honor and fame, and his highest reward was the smile of an approving conscience.

I have said that when Dr. WHELAN entered the Navy as a medical officer, he embarked on the voyage of life. Till appointed chief of the Medical Bureau, he performed, in alternation, the usual sea and land service.

His first sea service was a cruise of over five years in the West Indies. On his return he was ordered to Boston, where he assiduously prepared himself for his second examination; gratifying, at the same time, his early taste for general reading and study, which continued through life.

He was assigned the first place in his class, and promoted to a Surgeon in 1837.

He then made a cruise to the Pacific in the *Falmouth*, and was twice Fleet Surgeon in the Mediterranean Squadron, each time at the request of the Commander of the Fleet; a request usually granted in those days, when the detail of service was not systematized as at present.

Dr. WHELAN was appointed to the Medical Bureau by President PIERCE in October, 1853, as the successor of that estimable gentleman and distinguished Surgeon, Dr. THOMAS HARRIS. As he was the 27th Surgeon on a list of 69, the appointment was opposed, on the score of juniority, by some who afterwards became his warm friends and supporters.

When the four year rule was adopted in 1862, he was again nominated to the Senate by the President, and confirmed.

When on a tour of duty in the summer of 1855, Dr. WHELAN received an injury from a rail-road accident, which well might have involved his life immediately; from the effect of which he never entirely recovered.

Of Dr. WHELAN'S marked ability I have heard but one opinion from those who knew him well. He had much, and observed more; and his store of information was large and varied. Endowed with keen and discriminating perceptions, with quick and retentive memory, with remarkable command of language, with earnest convictions and inflexible determinations, the characteristic of his conversation, as of his writing, was readiness and strength; and, when he failed to convert to his opinions, he urged at least strong arguments in their support.

But better even than high intellectual endowments, was his sense of justice. It was his conscience. I have heard him say that his most unpleasant duty was to detail medical officers for duty. And I have yet to hear the first medical officer complain that Dr. WHELAN ever knowingly favored another officer at his expense. Dr. WHELAN had capacities beyond the narrow confines of a Bureau. It was not sphere enough for his talents, which would have made him eminent as a legislator or statesman. Even as a physician, had he practiced in his native city, he would have early entered on an honest rivalry of fame with the foremost of the profession there.

Of man's character as he walks among his fellow men, and of that alone, can man claim to judge; and here we may say that our lamented friend has acted well his part. "No



"further seek his merits to disclose." All else is reserved for the judgment of Him in whose sight shall no man living be justified. The learned and excellent divine who had watched with devotion, over the protracted sufferings of his last illness, dwelt feelingly on his virtues; with the assurance that he had died in the faith and communion of the Roman Catholic Church, with the testimony of a good conscience, and in perfect charity with the world. G. C. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1865.

### THE 157TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Will you publish a few lines concerning the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers? This regiment was raised in the counties of Cortland and Madison, and was mustered into service the 19th day of September, 1862. It was connected with the Army of the Potomac, until about the 5th of August, 1863. It passed through all the arduous labors of General BURNSIDE, and was engaged in all the fighting at Chancellorsville, underwent the long chase after General LEE, fought nobly under General HOWARD at Gettysburg, where it lost most of its officers and men, first entered Hagerstown as skirmishers, returned to Warrenton Junction, and embarked for the South. Colonel P. P. BROWN, jr., commanded. Lieutenant-Colonel ARROWSMITH, a brave and efficient officer, was killed at Gettysburg. Lieutenant-Colonel CARMICHAEL, then Major, at this writing commands the regiment. Captain FRANK PLACE, for several months an inmate of Libby Prison, was commissioned Major early in 1864.

From Virginia the regiment came to Folly Island, was at the reduction of Fort Wagner, suffered much from sickness, and in February, 1864, was ordered to Florida. From Jacksonville five companies under Lieutenant-Colonel CARMICHAEL were ordered to Pilatka, and five companies under Colonel BROWN to Fernandina. At Pilatka a good deal of hard raiding was done.

Next the regiment consolidated at Hilton Head, from which place it was soon ordered again to Morris Island. In October it went to garrison Fort Pulaski, and to have charge of about five hundred Rebel prisoners. It was called from that post in February of the present year to assist with others in the operations of General SHERMAN. The loss of the regiment at Honey Hill was severe. Colonel CARMICHAEL had his horse shot from under him, causing himself to receive serious injuries. After the evacuation of Charleston, the regiment marched to Georgetown, S. C., where it has remained until this date. From Georgetown it made one or two successful raids under General POTTER, together with the Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers, the One Hundred and Seventh Ohio, and a few regiments of colored troops. Together with a detachment of the Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers, a noble regiment, it assaulted the works of the enemy at Sumterville, and captured three pieces of artillery; wading a broad and deep swamp to accomplish the work. In a special order General POTTER complimented these troops, and also Lieutenant-Colonel CARMICHAEL commanding, for bravery and noble conduct. The regiment is now here to muster out of the service. For discipline and bravery it stands high in this department.

Great joy possesses the hearts of all, that we are soon to bid adieu to this field of long and arduous labor, where the regiment has fought much, and where it has buried so many of its brave men. It rejoices that the Rebellion is suppressed, and that it has borne a noble part in the memorable struggle. It hopes to unfurl its banner on the precious soil of the Empire State before two or three weeks shall have passed away.

Our joy is somewhat abated by the fact that for ten long months we have received no reward for our labors. We can hardly believe the Government intends this, and yet so it is. The action of the last Congress to pay the troops up to January 1st, 1865, yielded us no benefit. Since the 31st of August, 1864, we have gazed after a paymaster who has never come. Soldiers who have families to support in Central New York, where the winter has been long and hard, feel this deprivation deeply. Not a dollar could they send home. As a consequence, some families have been broken up, the children put out, and the mother obliged to go out to work. No one can be surprised at the feeling which this induces.

Officers have a thousand expenses, and must dress well, and must mess separately from the privates, and must pay cash for everything even to food, for the Government will not trust us, only as we regularly draw rations. Servants must be paid, long raids and frequent removes must be had and are expensive. Officers with families at home, and but limited resources get despondent. We are invited to invest in Seven-thirties, while we cannot have potatoes and other vegetables on our tables, and sometimes not even a little milk, because these cost the cash, which we have not, and are not included in the rations. We have a long, expensive trip before us, and yet we are not to expect pay until we arrive at Albany or Syracuse. The ordeal is severe, but we expect to get through it somehow.

But above all this we rejoice in a saved land, and that we have had part in the glorious work.

MR. PLEASANT, S. C., June 27th, 1865.

### THE ASSAULT UPON FORT BLAKELY.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I am aware that this is a very late day for discussing the assault upon Fort Blakely—one of the defenses of Mobile—and that it is not the province of a soldier to engage in newspaper controversies; yet it seems that the many false notions which have been imposed upon the public by anonymous correspondents, whether through design or ignorance, should be corrected. Even your journal, whose name gives it a semi-official cast, has given the chief credit for the capture of Blakely to Brigadier-General C. C. ANDREWS' division of white troops, almost ignoring Brigadier-General HAWKINS' division of colored troops.

That General ANDREWS' division bore itself gallantly cannot be denied. The good reputation it had gained on

many bloody fields was not tarnished at Blakely—yet to say these troops are entitled to the chief credit for the capture of Blakely is unjust and false, and cannot be shown from the official reports.

The following facts can be shown from the official reports:

1. That General HAWKINS' division of colored troops advanced to the investment of Blakely April 2d, twelve hours in advance of General ANDREWS' division.

2. That General HAWKINS' division commenced the assault, April 9, half an hour in advance of all the white troops, and had captured all the rifle-pits in their front, and silenced nearly all the artillery when the skirmishers of General ANDREWS commenced to advance.

The following quotations are sufficient to decide the point, so variously given by the papers, as to what regiment first planted its colors on the Rebel works:

Official Report of Brigadier-General FLETCHER:—"To the Seventy-third U. S. Colored Infantry belongs the honor of first planting their colors on the enemy's parapet."

Statement of the Rebel General LIDDELL, who was in command at Blakely, while being examined by Provost-Marshal-General in the field:—"I had placed the very best troops of my garrison to oppose the colored troops, yet they (the colored troops) were first to break my line and were the first on my parapet."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. MERRIAM,

Lieutenant-Colonel Seventy-third U. S. C. I.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-THIRD U. S. C. I., }  
GREENVILLE, LA., July 18, 1865.

### SOUTHERN VERSION OF THE CAPTURE OF

DAVIS.

[From the Houston Telegraph.]

LIEUTENANT ELSAN, of Company K, Twenty-fourth Texas Cavalry, was with Mr. DAVIS when he was captured, and has kindly recounted to us the details of the affair. From his narrative we derive the following:—

Mr. DAVIS, Judge REAGAN, Colonel LURBUCK and Colonel JOHNSON were en route to Texas, expecting to continue the struggle here. Mrs. DAVIS and family were travelling towards Florida with a view of running the blockade from the Florida coast. It was Mrs. DAVIS' intention to take the children to England and then to rejoin her husband in Texas, where they hoped to protract the struggle.

Lieutenant ELSAN was one of the guard of Mrs. DAVIS' party. They were in Wilcox county, Georgia, May 7, when the President joined them. They travelled together that day. On the morning of the 8th he parted from them for Texas, on horseback. After travelling about twenty miles he learned that a party of jayhawkers had been organized to plunder the party left behind of their train. Anxiety for the safety of his family induced him to remain till they came up, which they did on the evening of the 8th. They travelled in company on the 9th, and all camped together that night. Meanwhile the Fourth Michigan Cavalry had been on their track. On the night of the 9th this regiment surprised two scouts who had been left in the rear to watch for pursuit, but who had been overcome by fatigue and fallen asleep. The pursuers rode all night, and at daybreak on the morning of the 10th surprised the encampment and captured the whole party without firing a gun.

On the surprise Mr. DAVIS threw a cloak over his shoulders and started for his horse, about forty steps from his tent. As he set out Mrs. DAVIS threw a veil over his hat. He had got but a few steps when a cavalierman rode up, and presenting his gun to him, cried out "I know you, you old scoundrel; I have seen you before; surrender." (It seems that he had lived in Richmond since the war began.) As he stopped Mr. DAVIS, Mrs. DAVIS ran to him, and throwing her arms around his neck begged them to spare his life. Colonel PARTCHARD, the commander of the pursuing cavalry, now rode up, and assured her he should not be hurt.

From this time the party was treated with marked politeness. They were taken to Macon, Mrs. DAVIS being allowed all her transportation except an ambulance, which was taken for some of the wounded.

Lieutenant ELSAN says the entire amount of specie the party had with them was about eleven thousand dollars. Of this Mrs. DAVIS had about two thousand dollars, her own private funds, Mr. DAVIS about fourteen hundred, which he carried in his holsters, and the balance belonged to Judge REAGAN and the balance of the party.

MAJOR-General Osterhaus, commanding the District of Mississippi, has divided the district into five sub-districts, as follows:—

1. The Sub-District of Southwest Mississippi, Brevet Major-General J. W. Davidson commanding, headquarters at Vicksburg. 2. The Sub-District of Northwest Mississippi, Brigadier-General M. L. Smith commanding, headquarters at Grenada. 3. The Sub-District of Northeast Mississippi, Brigadier-General J. A. Maltby commanding, headquarters at Okaloosa. 4. The Sub-District of East Mississippi, Brevet Brigadier-General W. L. McMillin commanding, headquarters at Meridian. 5. The Sub-District of Southeast Mississippi—its commanding officer will be hereafter announced.

WILLIAM A. MADILL, Surgeon Twentieth N. Y. cavalry, and Surgeon-in-Chief McKenzie's Cavalry Brigade, was presented by the men of his regiment with a superb case of surgical instruments, manufactured by Messrs. WADE & LORR, of New York, at an expense of \$675. Before the presentation, which took place at Richmond, Va., the instruments were on exhibition at the Surgeon-General's office, Washington, D. C., and at Boston before the American Medical Association, and on both occasions were pronounced the most perfect and beautiful collection of instruments ever manufactured.

BREVET Major James E. Jones, so long the Quartermaster in charge of City Point hospitals, is ordered to relieve Major Weeks as Chief Assistant Quartermaster of the Department of New York at the city of Albany.

### ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BREVET Major-General Hunt, so long Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, goes to Kansas.

CAPTAIN Rosenthal, C. S., for some time stationed at Fort Runyan as Depot Commissary, has been ordered to Texas.

BREVET Brigadier-General O. L. Mann has been assigned to duty in the sub-district of Fortress Monroe, by orders of from the President.

BRIGADIER-General George H. Gordon has announced Acting Staff Surgeon J. Marcus Rice, U. S. A., as Health Officer for the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.

BRIGADIER-General George H. Gordon, of Massachusetts, has been promoted to be Major-General of Volunteers by brevet, to rank as such from April 9, 1865.

MAJOR-General George Crook has been relieved from command of his cavalry corps, and ordered to report to the Adjutant-General, by letter, from his place of residence.

MAJOR-General Butler has presented \$5,000 to Phillips Academy, Andover, to provide a free scholarship, fifty years, for the son of a soldier.

MAJOR-General Cox has received orders to retain the command of the Department of North Carolina until the return of General Schofield.

MAJOR W. A. Gordon, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, is announced as Assistant Adjutant-General of the District of Mississippi.

CAPTAIN J. P. Gilpin, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, is announced as Chief Commissary District of Mississippi.

CAPTAIN Samuel Caldwell, Eighth Illinois Veteran Infantry, is announced as Judge-Advocate of the District of Mississippi.

CAPTAIN A. A. Perkins, Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry, and First Lieutenant W. E. Wanglin, Fifty-second U. S. C. Infantry, are announced as Aides-de-Camp to Major General P. J. Osterhaus, commanding District of Mississippi.

On the 1st Brevet Brigadier-General Wm. Gurney transferred the command of the City of Charleston to Brevet Brigadier-General W. T. Bennett, who announced First Lieutenant Charles F. Joy, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the post.

CHAPLAIN A. Wright, Second regiment U. S. Volunteers, has been assigned to duty as Superintendent of Refugees for the Department of Missouri, with the exception of the State of Missouri, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

ADVISES from Brownsville, Texas, announce that Texas is being thoroughly garrisoned by United States troops. General Granger had arrived at Galveston, and General Weitzel was soon expected. General Merritt had been appointed to the command of all the cavalry. General Custer's headquarters were at Alexandria.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel J. P. Cilley has been promoted to be colonel of volunteers by brevet "for gallant and meritorious services during the war," to date the 13th of March, 1865. He has also been recommended for a brevet brigadier-general for "gallantry at Five Forks, Sailors' Creek, Farmville, and Appomattox Court-House."

BREVET Brigadier-General Stewart L. Woodford, commanding the post of Savannah, was on Thursday, June 29th, by orders from department headquarters, relieved from command, in order to assume his former position as a Chief of Staff to General Gillmore. He is succeeded by Brevet Brigadier-General C. P. Davis.

BRIGADIER-General Samuel H. Carter, now commanding troops in South Carolina, has been promoted Commander in the United States Navy from June 25, 1865. He was a Lieutenant in the Naval service at the commencement of the war, but was transferred to the War Department and sent West about the time of General Nelson's transfer.

BREVET Colonel Thomas G. Baylor, of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, (late Chief of Ordnance on Major-General Sherman's staff), has relieved Captain Theodore Edson in command of Fort Monroe Arsenal. Captain William Adams, Military Storekeeper, United States Army, still remains in charge of the property of the Arsenal as heretofore.

THE degree of LL. D. has been conferred on Major-General Howard, by Shurtleff College, Illinois. The friends of General Howard started a movement in Portland, Maine, to raise a sum of money to be invested in United States securities for his benefit. But the General hearing of the movement wrote declining the testimonial, and begging that the money might be invested for an asylum or home for wounded soldiers.

MAJOR-General J. D. Cox, Union candidate for Governor of Ohio, has been made an LL. D. by Dennison University. Mr. Wetmore, Military State Agent of Ohio at Washington, gave a reception at the Ohio State Headquarters on Saturday evening last, in honor of General Cox. A large number of distinguished gentlemen were present, among them Postmaster-General Dennison, Major-General Kautz, General Muzzy, Military Secretary of the President, Colonel Burnett, of the Conspiracy Commission, &c.

MAJOR-General Halleck has relinquished command of the Military Department of the James, in compliance with orders from the War Department. Major-General Terry will remain in command of the Department of Virginia, and Brigadier-General Turner will continue to officiate as commander of the District of Henrico, both having their headquarters in Richmond. General Terry will, until further orders, report directly to the Adjutant-General of the Army at Washington.

COLONEL Charles R. Jennison, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, was tried by a court-martial which convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and of which Major-General Sykes was president, and found guilty of arson, robbery, embezzlement, neglect of duty and disobedience of orders, and ordered "to be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States." The finding and sentence was confirmed by Major-General Dodge, June 23. Jennison was the "Jayhawker."



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. CHURCH.

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## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1865.

## THE FOURTH OF JULY.

FIFTY years ago, the Republic celebrated its Birthday, as now, just upon the glorious return of Peace, after the final victories of a spring campaign. A round half century was destined to elapse before the return of such an experience, and, save for the Mexican war, which, however brilliant, was yet waged far beyond our borders—a half century of tranquillity. In that interim, there was probably, no such general jubilee as that of the Tuesday just past: and the celebration of July 4th, 1865, surpassed as much that of July 4th, 1815, as the Southern Rebellion exceeded in length and ferocity, in the waste of treasure and the profuse torrents of blood, in the magnitude of cause and issue, and the full glory of triumph, that second war with England. We must turn back not fifty, but ninety years, to find a parallel for the late holiday, since, as that elder occasion was the anniversary of the Nation's birth, so this one celebrates the year in which it was born again.

Reflecting upon the extraordinary circumstances under which the day was observed, upon the unparalleled four years' retrospect, and the dazzling prospect of years to come—we wonder how many of the orators who then declaimed to public assemblies rose to the dignity of their majestic themes. On ordinary returns of the festival, the pop and frothy gurgle of small-beer oratory, is legitimate and proper enough. But just now, so mighty are the thoughts which crowd in upon every national theme, so grand and exciting the history to be summed up, such need is there of tears of genuine gratitude to God for success, such congratulations to be exchanged over perils escaped and honorable peace conquered, such glimpses to be indulged of the magnificent future of the country, such tributes to be rendered to the heroic citizen-soldiers of the Union, such pathetic appeals for the widows and orphans of the gallant dead, such impressive morals to be drawn from the past, that foolish splurges of school-boy eloquence, and long-winded and heartless prayers, are quite out of place.

Whether or not the appointed mouthpieces of popular sentiment fulfilled their offices well, it is clear enough that they neither lacked theme nor sympathetic audiences. If they sang "arms and the men" alone, they have touched a subject worthy of splendid flights of oratory. That the long war is done; that victory crowns our banners; that slavery has been swept from the land; that the restless spirit of Secession has been forever layed; that happy hearthstones will take the place of war's desolations: these were the chief causes of rejoicings on the Fourth.

Exhilarating national prospects added to the enjoyment. And, indeed, it is difficult to comprehend or appreciate the magnificent future reserved for the Republic. Stern as has been our trial, it has left us with a consciousness of strength never before known—the happy feeling of a victorious wrestler who has been tried to the utmost, and has stood the test. We feel our ability for self-protection and enjoy the admiration of the world, which has gazed breathlessly at the long contest. The knowledge that our form of government, though strained so hard, did not break; that our material resources, though drafted so heavily, are not exhausted; that our finances are sound, and

our Army and Navy stronger and better than ever—these are good omens for the future. But to us the inestimable experience and growth in national character during the past four years, seem to be one of the richest fruits of the war. The stirring up of our almost dormant patriotism, the devotion of millions of lives to the cause of the country, the incentives to courage, address, skill in the use of arms, and all the manly qualities and accomplishments which the war brought out—all these are benefits beyond appreciation. The martyr-heroes of the war have left a priceless legacy to the country in the memory of their deeds; the aroma of their lives exhales through the new life of the country. Like pressed roses, those sacrifices spread their perfume through every page of the national annals.

After another decade of years will follow the first centennial celebration of American Independence—probably the grandest public day the world has ever seen. Should that prosperity attend the interim which is now promised, full fifty States will join in the congratulations, and the heroic deeds of the war just ended will be recounted with an appreciation even greater than the present, across the broad continent.

## THE TRIAL OF THE PRESIDENT'S MURDERERS.

THE trial of the PRESIDENT'S murderers is ended, the sentence pronounced, and, on those doomed to die, under the just penalty of the law, doubtless already executed. It is not a harsh judgment on this famous trial to say that hardly any of the advocates has made a great professional reputation from it, whatever may have been his experiences in other respects. Indeed, genius there has been a palpable lack of, both on the side of Government and on that of the accused. Something of this result is doubtless due to the nature of the Court which tried, but more to the nature of the case which was tried. The prosecuting officers had before them a task so easy that it called for no special exertions; and the consciousness at the start that it was only by a rare chance, a chance of perhaps one in a hundred, that any single prominent person among the accused would fail of conviction and punishment, took away the zest and vigor which might have marked analogous proceedings before an ordinary tribunal. On the other hand, most of the counsel for the prisoners doubtless felt the disheartening conviction, not only of their clients' guilt, but of the impossibility of preventing that guilt from coming to the broad light of noonday, to strike them dumb with its apparition, in the midst of their adroitest hypothesis of defence. They felt, again, the damning nature of the crime their clients stood charged with; its horrid atrocity in the sight of all good and true men throughout the world; the odium which would attach to any one who should employ argument, or eloquence, or legal ability, one inch beyond the narrow limits of justice, or should betray the slightest sympathy with offence or offenders. They stood fettered in speech and argument, daring neither to palliate nor deny, hardly venturing to use extenuating circumstances, lest some pollution from the prisoners should fly to their own garments. Had there been a jury trial even, and with a CHOATE to defend them, these culprits would still have been regarded with such horror and hatred, that their cause itself must have palsied the tongue of their advocate. It so happened, however, that at the very outset it was evident to every man in the country, that the fate of the principal conspirators was sealed. Did any man fancy otherwise, he must soon have accepted an opinion long since become unanimous.

While we join in the general execration of such of the wretched prisoners as were guilty of the offences charged against them, and can sympathize in that popular sentiment which regards the whole set as a villainous crew, who will hardly be over-punished, in any case, yet we should have preferred to see an abler trial put upon the record. Considering the magnitude and novelty of the offence, and all its ever-memorable circumstances, it is difficult to enumerate many State trials of this nature, in any country, to which this should give precedence in importance. But few trials so great in the issue involved, have been so singularly conducted. The prosecution got their facts admirably arrayed, but have certainly introduced testimony which was quite unnecessary, to say the least; and accord-

ingly instead of a solid, clear, and substantial fabric of legitimate evidence, which it would be a pleasure to read and contemplate, we have a needlessly patched up story, now strong, now weak. Certainly the Government had means and appliances so extraordinary at its command, and sympathy so profound, as not to need try to prove too much. On the other hand, the defence seems to have been wretchedly conducted for the most part. REVERDY JOHNSON was the only professional gentleman of well-known skill and experience. At the very outset he became, unfortunately, involved in a personal altercation of the bitterest character with the President of the Court-Martial, and several of its members. Anybody reading that strange episode—strange, at all events, according to ordinary ideas of a court of justice—will see how essentially he was to occupy a false and suspicious position, whenever afterwards he appeared before the Court. In fact, with only a slight cross-examination in the case of his own especial client, he withdrew from the conduct of the trial. He drew off, as if in disgust or despair, until his final argument against the jurisdiction of the court—the ablest one of the trial, and the thing chiefly worth a second reading. Of course, each reader can form his own opinion of its merits.

The other counsel for the defence were not more fortunate than Mr. JOHNSON. Some of them seemed to be frivolous and inexperienced young men, who wasted the time and patience of a court which certainly did not possess any more patience than ordinary courts, by foolish questions to witnesses, and by discussing constantly matters which could not help their clients in any case, while the very disputing about them damaged their own appearance. The evidence in, at length, some of the most ridiculous pleas imaginable were set up. In some cases crime was admitted, and very inconsequential and tame appeals for mercy. In others, all facts were denied with the proverbial coolness of the profession, as if the judges were a parcel of stupid jurymen. And in very few instances had the evidence been led carefully up from the start to frame the basis of the plea finally used.

After all, however, there was some excuse for the weakness of the defence. The odium of the crime, the conclusiveness of the testimony, the state of public feeling, and some other reasons, prevented much display of skill. It is very plain, that it would have made no appreciable difference in the result, if the attorneys for the defence had been much stronger men. And so, too, the conduct of the prosecution is susceptible of some explanation. The Court does not seem to have taken a great deal of interest in the identical prisoners at the bar, after the first few days. Its chief anxiety seems rather to have been to introduce evidence on other questions, entirely different from those concerning the already doomed wretches before it, and involving another and a higher class of persons. The conduct during the Rebellion, of DAVIS, LEE, BEAUREGARD, SAUNDERS, CLAY, &c., was the subject chiefly interesting to the Court. The New York hotel conflagrations, the hellish yellow fever plot of Blackburn, the worse than savage treatment of our prisoners, the Canada raids, —these and similar topics were as carefully investigated as if it was for these purposes the Court was convened. It is hard to understand what these had to do with the subject in hand. But, after all, let it be how it will, we are glad that these horrible atrocities of the most accursed of Rebellions, were so conspicuously set forth—a matchless train of infamy, which culminated in the murder of the good President LINCOLN, a fitting close.

WE find accounts in the French journals of a new infernal machine, constructed for the express purpose of making iron-clads useless. The Toulon correspondent of the *Messenger du Midi* tells us that experiments were made with this destructive instrument of submarine warfare on the 11th of June, which demonstrated its ability to shatter the strongest iron-clad ever built into fragments. The experiments are described as having been satisfactory and decisive. We are told, for instance, of one case where an old but strong hulk was blown entirely out of the water and shattered into fragments by a single explosion. The French journals, of course, abstain from describing this machine with any particularity. We are only told that, unlike Russian and American torpedoes, it is not exploded by concussion, but by means of an electrical battery operated from a station on shore.



This battery, which no doubt possesses many formidable qualities, excites much interest in France and England. In the course of a recent debate in the Corps Legislatif a deputy mentioned it as having rendered useless the construction of iron-clad vessels, and opened the prospect of perpetual and universal peace. But this delusion is apparently not shared by the French ministry; for not only was the iron-clad ram *Taureau* launched at Toulon, a few days after the experiments with the infernal machine, but the representative of the Ministry of Marine, in the Corps Legislatif, took pains to correct the statements of his brother deputy, and to say that no such extraordinary results were to be expected of the new invention. The scientific world will be much more likely to agree with the opinion of the Ministry of Marine than with the enthusiastic Gaul who indulged in such fantastic dreams of a millennial time of peace. The partial description we have of this battery recalls the machine which made such a stir in England many years ago, the submarine contrivance which Sir HOWARD DOUGLASS terms the "Warner Hoax."

It may be that a more particular description of the French battery would show novel features, but, as we now read, we can see nothing very new in it. There is no doubt that torpedoes will be extensively used in war hereafter, and, especially as a means of harbor defence, their sphere of operations will be much enlarged. This is undoubtedly an interesting and fruitful field for experiment; but we cannot yet see that the Toulon invention goes far ahead of the contrivances used by the Rebels, and many others which have been suggested in England and America.

TEXAS affairs are still of interest. The Fourth Army corps, en route for the Rio Grande, passed New Orleans on transports, on the night of the 22d ult. All the transports containing the Twenty-fifth corps duly arrived in Mobile Bay, and thence proceeded to Brazos Santiago. The latter point will be a sort of rendezvous for the greater part of the Army of Texas, and from that point it will march from the coast into the interior. One of the divisions of the Twenty-fifth corps, JACKSON'S, has been reported as landed. One brigade of it went to Corpus Christi and Indianola, and the rest to Brazos, where the division headquarters now are. The transports nearly all drew too much water to cross the bar at Brazos, and anchored outside till their freights were lightened off. In consequence of the difficulty of procuring lighters, the troops had rather a hard time in waiting. At last accounts the transport steamers *Illinois*, *Livingston*, *Scott*, *Cassandra*, *Wilmington*, *Trade Wind*, *Monk*, *Prometheus*, *Nightingale*, *Kennedy* and *Thetis*, were off the ports of Brazos and Corpus Christi. The troops did not suffer much from the effects of the long voyage, and there were but few deaths from ship fever.

General WEITZEL and staff have already reached Brazos, and General GRANGER is at Galveston, where, or at Houston, his headquarters will be. General MERRITT is announced as Chief of Cavalry for the Military Division of the Southwest. It is said that he will first proceed to Shreveport, organize all the cavalry there, and then move through the country for San Antonio, where he will probably establish his headquarters for the present. General CUSTER'S headquarters are at Alexandria, on Red River. He assumes command of the cavalry in that region, and will probably march to Houston. General CANBY'S headquarters of the Department of the Gulf are still at New Orleans. He has sent troops out to protect portions of his command which are infested with outlaws and guerrillas.

Major-General OSTERHAUS commands the District of Mississippi, with headquarters at Jackson. He has lately divided his command into five sub-districts, commanded by Generals DAVIDSON, M. L. SMITH, MALBY, McMILLIN, and one other officer not yet designated. GRIERSON'S cavalry have arrived at Vicksburg, ending at that point their three months campaign through the States of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. The expedition passed through portions of Alabama and Mississippi never before visited by hostile troops, and report the interior of those States in a most prosperous condition; they also report that there would be large crops of cotton this year. Thousands of acres which had been planted in corn were plowed up and cotton substituted.

A Vera Cruz letter states that Confederates still

continue to flock to Mexico. It adds that GWIN goes out as Director-General of Emigration for the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, and Tamaulipas, with extraordinary powers and 8,000 French troops to back him. The region is to be strictly Southern. Ten thousand Confederates are to be armed and paid by the Empire, but kept in the above-mentioned States as protection to emigrants. Captain PAGE and the officers of the *Stonewall* had gone to Mexico to offer their services to the Empire, and persuade the Imperial Government to purchase the ram *Stonewall*. An expedition has gone up the Rio Grande in two steamers, to occupy Rio Grande city, which will be done without difficulty.

General SHERIDAN'S headquarters are at New Orleans, but he is now absent on a tour of inspection and will visit the principal posts along the Texas coast and on the line of the Rio Grande.

It is very probable that the trial of the Rebel general officers indicted for treason in the United States District Court sitting at Norfolk will not come off. The reason is, because a fair trial would insure conviction. Conviction should be followed by punishment. And punishment has been barred by the military treaty made by General GRANT. This result will obtain general acquiescence amongst our officers, who conquered their adversaries so fairly, and, in the hour of triumph, were so generous to the conquered, that they would not at all relish the plan of overruling their magnanimous terms, and forcing them to do that which, to their nice apprehensions on the point of honor, would be a breaking of pledged faith.

With that disposition common to all humanity to review a bargain promptly struck, in order to regret not having made a better one, since the other party was so unexpectedly eager, some of our people are wishing that GRANT had wrung harder conditions out of LEE. We sympathize so far in that wish as to admit that it might have been advantageous to hold the terrors of a trial for treason over the most prominent Rebel general officers. But we reflect upon the difficulty there was in excepting any particular persons from the general agreement for surrender. The Government had not so taken time by the forelock as to find out exactly what persons could not be permitted in any case to pass the rest of their days peacefully and loyally at their homes, "not to be disturbed by "United States authorities." The only recourse was, in that emergency, to except specified classes of officers, instead of individuals, from the pledges of security given by the Government—all officers above a certain rank, for example. But, had this been done, undoubtedly those officers would not have surrendered; and they would either have led their troops into action again, resolved to die heroically on the field, rather than to run the risk of the ignominious scaffold, or, at all events, they would have escaped themselves out of the country, as they could have done, leaving the common soldiers to their fate. Accordingly, no such individual exceptions were made. GRANT pledged the faith of the Nation to all the Army of Northern Virginia, from General LEE to his youngest drummer-boy. We doubt not that both he and the Nation will abide by the pledge. For ourselves, we think the treaty, though obviously hastily and loosely drawn, substantially a prudent one. And we can always pardon a little magnanimity in the hour of victory.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT took part, on the Fourth, in the ceremony of presenting to the Governor of New York, at Albany, about two hundred battle flags, borne by regiments of the State during the war. The Lieutenant-General reached New York by special train early on the morning of Independence Day, and about two hours after another special train by the Harlem Road carried him swiftly to Albany. Along the route to Albany, the train, as it dashed by, was greeted with vociferous cheers, and at such few places as it stopped General GRANT was received with the most extravagant demonstrations. At Albany there were greater crowds, and the manifestations of affection for the Lieutenant-General, of curiosity to see him and desire to grasp his hand were stronger in proportion. The ceremony of presenting the flags was very impressive. After prayer and the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the presentation speech was made by General DANIEL F. BUTTERFIELD. The ceremony of reception was then gone through with, General IRVINE receiving the flags and calling out the number of each Regiment. As soon as the immense collection of flags had all been passed in front of

the platform and cared for at the rear, the Private Secretary of Governor FRISTON, Major HASTINGS, rose to read the address of the Governor, he being too weak to undertake the task. The crowd, however, wanted to hear General GRANT, and kept up a constant call for him to speak. At length the tumult became so great that the General rose, advanced to the edge of the platform, and bowed. The address of the Governor was then listened to. The oration of the day was then delivered by Rev. Dr. E. H. CHAPIN. At the conclusion of the oration, calls for General SICKLES were given by the audience, and at length he rose and made a short speech. Generals KILPATRICK and SCHOFIELD were also called for, but merely responded by a bow. Rev. C. D. W. BRIDGMAN then pronounced the benediction, thus closing the proceedings.

After dining with the Governor, the General received in the evening for half an hour, and submitted to a painful handshaking, from which he was released by the announcement of his carriage, which took him to the evening boat to go down the Hudson River. Here he had to go through more handshaking, and it was not until he was finally in bed that he had quiet, and even that was only comparative quiet. At 6 in the morning, General GRANT reached New York, breakfasted at the Astor House, and at 8 he left for Washington, where he arrived the same day, more worn, we have no doubt, than if he had gone through an arduous campaign. If the people are not a little more considerate, we fancy the Lieutenant-General will not soon again leave his quieter life at Washington to take part in their celebrations.

The officers and ex-officers of the Army of the Tennessee celebrated Fourth of July by a brilliant reunion at Saratoga Springs. The Lieutenant-General was expected to be present, but he got no further than Albany, and his old comrades of his first Army had to enjoy themselves as best they could without him. The festivities consisted of a grand banquet at Union Hall, at eight o'clock in the evening, and a grand military ball at the New Opera House. Colonel W. S. HILLYER, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, presided at the former, and among the conspicuous persons present were: Major-General SCHOFIELD, Major-General LEW WALLACE, Major-General INGALLS, Major-General R. O. TYLER, Major KNOX, Major-General SICKLES, Major-General ROBINSON, Major-General KILPATRICK, Major-General DEVENS, Major-General KAUTZ. The toasts were announced by Colonel HILLYER, the first, "The Day we Celebrate," being responded to by Rev. Dr. CHAPIN; the second, "Our Martyred President," drunk standing and in silence; the third, "The President of the United States," responded to by the Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN; the fourth, "The Army and Navy of the United States," by Major-General SICKLES; the fifth, "The Army of the Tennessee," by Major-General LEW WALLACE, who gave, "ULYSSES S. GRANT, our first commander, the present Lieutenant-General of the Army of the Union," responded to by Colonel HILLYER; the sixth, "Our Fallen Brothers," by Colonel PRIDE, formerly of General GRANT'S staff; the seventh, "Our Sister Army of the Ohio," by Major-General SCHOFIELD; the eighth, "Our Absent Brothers," by Surgeon A. McMILLAN, of General SHERMAN'S staff; the ninth, "The Second Commander of the Army of the Tennessee, who carried it from the Mississippi River to the sea—General WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN," by Major NICHOLS, of General SHERMAN'S staff; the tenth, "Our Wives and Sweethearts," by Mr. JOHN G. SAXE; and the eleventh, "The Cavalry that pointed the way for the rustic Army of the Tennessee to the Sea," by Major-General KILPATRICK, who gave "the health of the greatest living cavalryman of his age, Major-General PHIL. SHERIDAN." Several volunteer toasts were then proposed, and at half-past eleven o'clock the banquet closed, and the company, full of good cheer and in high spirits, passed to the Opera House to take part in the ball which was already in progress. The room was elegantly decorated, and upon the floor assembled a brilliant throng, who lightly and gaily passed the hours until gray dawn. Throughout, the reunion was admirably conducted.

Colonel James Grant Wilson, of General Banks' staff, and before that of the Fifteenth Illinois cavalry, has resigned his commission, and intends for the present to reside at Poughkeepsie, where he is occupied in the preparation of a volume on "The Poets and Poetry of Scotland." Colonel Wilson served at Vicksburg before and during the great siege, and we see that he intends to publish a work on that memorable siege; this will be a valuable contribution to the history of the war.

A COLUMN, consisting of the Second Missouri Light artillery, equipped as cavalry, and the Twelfth Missouri cavalry, lately passed Columbus, Nebraska, en route to the Powder River Country, to cooperate with two other columns now preparing to march from Taramie against the hostile Indians.



## THE BATTLE OF BELMONT.

## REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF BELMONT, MISSOURI, FOUGHT NOVEMBER 7, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,  
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1865.

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith a full and complete report of the battle of Belmont, Missouri, fought November 7, 1861, which I would respectfully ask to have substituted in the place of my report of that action of date November 10, 1861, made to General S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General to the General in Chief.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.  
Referred to the Adjutant-General for publication with the accompanying report.  
E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.  
June 27, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT SOUTHEAST MISSOURI,  
CAIRO, ILL., November 17, 1861.  
GENERAL:—The following order was received from Headquarters Western Department:

St. Louis, November 1, 1861.  
General Grant, Commanding at Cairo:  
You are hereby directed to hold your whole command ready to march at an hour's notice, until further orders, and you will take particular care to be amply supplied with transportation and ammunition. You are also directed to make demonstrations with your troops along both sides of the river towards Charleston, Norfolk and Blandville, and to keep your columns constantly moving back and forward against these places, without, however, attacking the enemy.

Very respectfully, &c.  
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Assistant Adjutant-General.  
At the same time I was notified that similar instructions had been sent to Brigadier-General C. F. Smith, commanding Paducah, Kentucky, and was directed to communicate with him freely as to my movements, that his might be co-operative.

On the 21 of the same month, and before it was possible for any considerable preparation to have been made for the execution of this order, the following telegraphic dispatch was received:

St. Louis, November 2, 1861.  
To Brigadier-General Grant:  
Jeff. Thompson is at Indian Fort of the St. Francois River, twenty-five miles below Greenville, with about 3,000 men. Colonel Carlin has started with force from Pilot Knob. Send a force from Cape Girardeau and Bird's Point to assist Carlin in driving Thompson into Arkansas.

By order of Major-General FREMONT.  
C. MCKEEVER, Assistant Adjutant-General.  
The forces I determined to send from Bird's Point were immediately designated, and Colonel R. J. Oglesby, 8th Illinois Volunteers, assigned to the command under the following detailed instructions:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT SOUTHEAST MISSOURI,  
CAIRO, November 3, 1861.  
Colonel R. J. OGLESBY, Commanding, &c., Bird's Point, Mo.:  
You will take command of an expedition consisting of your regiment, four companies of the Eleventh Illinois, all of the Eighteenth and Twenty-ninth, three companies of cavalry from Bird's Point (to be selected and notified by yourself), and a section of Schwartz's battery, artillery, and proceed by steamboats to Commerce, Missouri. From Commerce you will strike for Sikeston, Mr. Cropper acting as guide. From there you will go in pursuit of a Rebel force, understood to be 3,000 strong, under Jeff. Thompson, now at Indian Ford, on the St. Francois River.

An expedition has already left Ironton, Missouri, to attack this force. Should they learn that they have left that place it will not be necessary for you to go there, but pursue the enemy in any direction he may go, always being cautious not to fall in with an unlooked for force strong for the command under you.

The object of the expedition is to destroy this force, and the manner of doing it is left largely at your discretion, believing it better not to trammel you with instructions.

Transportations will be furnished you for fourteen days' rations and four or five days' forage. All you may require outside of this must be furnished by the country through which you pass. In taking supplies you will be careful to select a proper officer to press them, and require a receipt to be given, and the articles pressed accounted for in the same manner as if purchased.

You are particularly enjoined to allow no foraging by your men. It is demoralizing in the extreme, and is apt to make open enemies where they would not otherwise be.

U. S. GRANT, Brigadier-General.

Colonel J. B. Plummer, Eleventh Missouri Volunteers, commanding Cape Girardeau, was directed to send one regiment in the direction of Bloomfield with a view to attracting the attention of the enemy.

The forces under Colonel Oglesby were all got off on the evening of the 3d.

On the 5th a telegram was received from headquarters Saint Louis, stating that the enemy was reinforcing Price's army from Columbus by way of White River, and directing that the demonstration that had been ordered against Columbus be immediately made. Orders were accordingly at once given to the troops under my command that remained at Cairo, Bird's Point, and Fort Holt. A letter was also sent to Brigadier-General C. F. Smith, commanding at Paducah, requesting him to make a demonstration at the same time against Columbus.

To more effectually attain the object of the demonstration against the enemy at Belmont and Columbus I determined on the morning of the 6th to temporarily change the direction of Colonel Oglesby's column towards New Madrid, and also to send a small force under Colonel W. H. L. Wallace, Eleventh Illinois Volunteers, to Charleston, Missouri, to ultimately join Colonel Oglesby. In accordance with this determination I addressed Colonel Oglesby the following communication:—

CAIRO, November 6, 1861.

Colonel R. J. OGLESBY, Commanding Expedition:  
On receipt of this turn your column towards New Madrid. When you arrive at the nearest point to Columbus from which there is a road to that place communicate with me at Belmont.

U. S. GRANT, Brigadier-General.

CAIRO, November 6, 1861.

Colonel W. H. L. WALLACE, Bird's Point, Mo.:  
Herewith I send you an order to Colonel Oglesby to change the direction of his column towards New Madrid, halting to communicate with me at Belmont from the nearest point on his road.

I desire you to get up the Charleston expedition ordered for tomorrow, to start to-night, taking two days' rations with them. You will accompany them to Charleston and get Colonel Oglesby's instructions to him by a messenger, if practicable, and when he is near enough you may join him. For this purpose you may substitute the remainder of your regiment in place of an equal amount from Colonel Marshall's. The two days' rations carried by your men in haversacks will enable you to join in Colonel Oglesby's command, and there you will find rations enough for several days more should they be necessary. You may take a limited number of tents, and at Charleston press wagons to carry them to the main column. There you will find sufficient transportation to release the pressed wagons.

U. S. GRANT, Brigadier-General.  
On the evening of the 6th I left this place in steamers, with McClernard's brigade, consisting of Twenty-seventh regiment Illinois Volunteers, Colonel N. B. Buford; Thirtieth regiment Illinois Volunteers, Colonel Philip B. Fox; Thirty-first regiment Illinois Volunteers, Colonel John A. Logan; Dolan's company independent Illinois cavalry, Captain J. J. Dolan; Delano's company Adams county Illinois cavalry, Lieutenant J. R. Catlin. Dougherty's brigade, consisting of Twenty-second regiment Illinois Volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel H. E. Hart; Seventh regiment Iowa Volunteers, Colonel J. G. Lauman; amounting in all to 3,114 men of all arms, to make the demonstration against Columbus. I proceeded down the river to a point nine miles below here, where we lay until next morning, on the Kentucky shore, which served to distract the enemy and lead him to suppose that he was to be attacked in his strongly fortified position at Columbus.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 7th I received information from Colonel W. H. L. Wallace at Charleston (sent by a messenger on steamer W. H. R.) that he had learned from a reliable Union man that the enemy had been crossing troops from Columbus to Belmont the day before for the purpose of following after and cutting off the forces under Colonel Oglesby. Such a move on his part seemed to me more than probable, and gave at once a twofold importance to my demonstration against the enemy, namely, the prevention of reinforcements to General Price, and the cutting off of the two small

columns that I had sent, in pursuance of directions, from this place and Cape Girardeau in pursuit of Jeff. Thompson. This information determined me to attack vigorously his forces at Belmont, knowing that should we be repulsed we would re-embark without difficulty under the protection of the gunboats. The following order was given:—

ON BOARD STEAMER BELLE, MEMPHIS,  
November 7, 1861, 2 o'clock A. M.

Special Order.  
The troops composing the present expedition from this place will move promptly at 6 o'clock this morning. The gunboats will take the advance and be followed by the first brigade, under command of Brigadier-General John A. McClernard, composed of all the troops from Cairo and Fort Holt. The second brigade, comprising the remainder of the troops of the expedition, commanded by Colonel John Dougherty, will follow. The entire force will embark at the lowest point on the Missouri shore where a landing can be effected in security from the Rebel batteries. The point of debarkation will be designated by Captain Walke, commanding naval forces.

By order of Brigadier-General U. S. GRANT.  
JOHN A. RAWLINS, Assistant Adjutant-General.  
Promptly at the hour designated we proceeded down the river to a point just out of range of the Rebel batteries at Columbus, and debarked on the Missouri shore. From here the troops were marched, with skirmishers well in advance, by flank for about one mile towards Belmont, and there formed in line of battle. One battalion had been left as a reserve near the transports. Two companies from each regiment were thrown forward as skirmishers, to ascertain the position of the enemy, and about 9 o'clock met and engaged him. The balance of my force, with the exception of the reserve, was promptly thrown forward, and drove the enemy foot by foot, and from tree to tree, back to his encampment on the river bank, a distance of over two miles. Here he had strengthened his position by felling the timber for several hundred yards around his camp, making a sort of abatis. Our men charged through this, driving the enemy under cover of the bank, and many of them into their transports in quick time, leaving us in possession of everything not exceedingly portable.

Belmont is situated on low ground, and every foot is commanded by the guns on the opposite shore, and of course could not be held for a single hour after the enemy became aware of the withdrawal of his troops. Having no wagons with me, I could move but little of the captured property, consequently gave orders for the destruction of everything that could not be moved, and an immediate return to our transports. Tents, blankets, &c., were set on fire and destroyed, and our return march commenced, taking his artillery and a large number of captured horses and prisoners with us. Three pieces of artillery being drawn by hand, and one by an inefficient team, were spiked and left on the road; two were brought to this place.

We had but fairly got under way when the enemy, having received reinforcements, rallied under cover of the river bank, and the woods on the point of land in the bend of the river above us, and made his appearance between us and our transports, evidently with a design of cutting off our return to them.

Our troops were not in the least discouraged, but charged the enemy and again defeated him. We then, with the exception of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, Colonel N. B. Buford, commanding, reached our transports and embarked without further molestation. While waiting for the arrival of this regiment, and to get some of our wounded from a field hospital near by, the enemy, having crossed fresh troops from Columbus, again made his appearance on the river bank and commenced firing upon our transports. The fire was returned by our men from the decks of the steamers, and also by the gunboats, with terrible effect, compelling him to retire in the direction of Belmont. In the meantime Colonel Buford, although he had received orders to return with the main force, took the Charleston road from Belmont and came in on the road leading to Bird's Point, where we had formed the line of battle in the morning. At this point, to avoid the effect of the shells from the gunboats that were beginning to fall among his men, he took a blind path direct to the river, and followed a wood road up his bank, and thereby avoided meeting the enemy, who were retreating by the main road. On his appearance on the river bank a steamer was dropped down and took his command on board, without his having participated or lost a man in the enemy's attempt to cut us off from our transports.

Notwithstanding the crowded state of our transports, the only loss we sustained from the enemy's fire upon them was 3 men wounded, one of whom belonged to one of the boats.

Our loss in killed on the field was 85, 301 wounded (many of them, however, slightly), and 99 missing. Of the wounded 125 fell into the hands of the enemy. Nearly all the missing were from the Seventh Iowa regiment, which suffered more severely than any other. All the troops behaved with great gallantry, which was, in a great degree, attributable to the coolness and presence of mind of their officers, particularly the colonels commanding.

General McClernard was in the midst of danger throughout the engagement and displayed both coolness and judgment. His horse was three times shot under him.

Colonel Dougherty, Twenty-second Illinois Volunteers, commanding the Second brigade, by his coolness and bravery, exalted himself to be named among the most competent of officers for command of troops in battle. In our second engagement he was three times wounded and fell a prisoner into the hands of the enemy.

Among the killed was Lieutenant Colonel A. Wentz, Seventh Iowa Volunteers, and among the wounded were Colonel J. G. Lauman and Major E. W. Rice, of the Seventh Iowa.

The reports of sub-commanders will detail more fully particulars of the engagement, and the conduct of both officers and men.

To my staff, Captain John A. Rawlins, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenants C. B. Lagow and William S. Hittler, Aide-de-Camp, and Captain R. B. Hatch, Assistant Quartermaster, I am much indebted for the promptitude with which they discharged their several duties.

Surgeon J. H. Brinton, United States Volunteers, chief medical officer, was on the field during the entire engagement, and displayed great ability and efficiency in providing for the wounded, and in organizing the medical corps.

Major J. D. Webster, Acting Chief Engineer, also accompanied me on the field, and displayed soldierly qualities of a high order.

My own horse was shot under me during the engagement. The gunboats Tyler, Captain Walke, and Lexington, Captain Stembolt, conveyed the expedition and rendered most efficient service. Immediately upon our landing they engaged the enemy's batteries on the heights above Columbus, and protected our transports throughout. For a detailed account of the part taken by them I refer with pleasure to the accompanying report of Captain H. S. Walke, senior officer.

In pursuance of my request, General Smith, commanding at Paducah, sent on the 7th instant a force to Mayfield, Kentucky, and another in the direction of Columbus, with orders not to approach nearer, however, than twelve or fifteen miles of that place. I also sent a small force on the Kentucky side towards Columbus, under Colonel John Cook, Seventh Illinois Volunteers, with orders not to go beyond Elliott's Mills, distant some twelve miles from Columbus. These forces, having marched to the points designated in their orders, returned without having met serious resistance.

On the evening of the 7th, information of the result of the engagement at Belmont was sent to Colonel Oglesby, commanding expedition against Jeff. Thompson, and orders to return to Bird's Point by way of Charleston, Missouri. Before these reached him, however, he had learned that Jeff. Thompson had left the place where he was reported to be when the expedition started (he having gone towards New Madrid or Arkansas), and had determined to return. The same information was sent to the commanding officer at Cape Girardeau, with directions for the troops to be brought back that had gone out from that place.

From all the information I have been able to obtain since the engagement, the enemy's loss in killed and wounded was much greater than ours. We captured 178 prisoners, all his artillery and transportation, and destroyed his entire camp and garrison equipment. Independent of the injuries inflicted upon him, and the prevention of his reinforcing Price or sending a force to cut off the expeditions against Jeff. Thompson, the confidence inspired in our troops in the engagement will be of incalculable benefit to us in the future.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
U. S. GRANT, Brigadier-General.  
Brigadier-General SETON WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

## REPORT OF OPERATIONS OF THE SECOND CORPS FROM MARCH 29 TO APRIL 9, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,  
April 21, 1865.

GENERAL:—I have to submit for the information of the Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac the following report of the operations of the Second corps during the campaign just closed:

In conformity to the orders and instructions from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac of the 27th and 28th March, the corps moved

at 6 A. M. on the 29th, with the artillery, ammunition, rations, and trains prescribed, crossed Hatcher's Run, and took position covering the Vaughan Road, with its right resting within supporting distance of the Twenty-fourth corps, which had taken the place of the Second corps in the entrenchments extending to the Vaughan Road crossing of Hatcher's Run, and its left thrown back to the vicinity of Gravelly Run, about half a mile from the Quaker Road. The second division was on the right, the third division in the center, and the first division on the left, each division having one-third of its force in reserve.

About 8 1/2 or 9 A. M. communication was established from the Vaughan road crossing of Gravelly Run with Major-General Warren, commanding Fifth corps, at the intersection of the Old Stage and Quaker Roads, about a mile distant on the south side of Gravelly Run.

A mounted reconnoitering party was sent up Gravelly Run to the Quaker Road, while the line of battle was being formed, who drove the enemy's cavalry pickets, and followed them up the Quaker Road beyond the old saw-mill until they met the enemy's infantry pickets entrenched.

As soon as the line was formed, skirmishers were thrown forward and the enemy's pickets (thinly established) driven from an entrenched line, afterwards found to extend from near the Crow House, on Hatcher's Run, to the vicinity of the Quaker Road. A reconnoitering party was sent along this entrenched line to the Quaker Road, near the saw-mill.

The advance of the line of battle and skirmishers was stayed by the direction of the Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac until further orders. At about 1 P. M. I was informed by him that the Fifth corps was advancing up the Quaker Road, and was directed to advance my line of battle and connect with it. The whole line was moved forward at once and connection formed, but repeatedly broken, owing to the dense forest and undergrowth. Upon receiving a dispatch from General Webb, dated 4 50 P. M., informing me that General Griffin had been attacked by two divisions of the enemy, and directing me to support Griffin's right if needed, I rode to that quarter, sending the necessary instructions, and at a few minutes before 6 P. M., while near General Warren's right, I received another dispatch from General Webb, dated 5 40 P. M., informing me General Warren would attack at 6 P. M., and desiring me to support his right and attack with my whole line at the same time if I could gain any thing.

In accordance with this and previous orders the advance of my whole line was continued until dark through dense forest, undergrowth and swamp; the connection with General Griffin, who advanced along the Quaker Road, being made and broken constantly. The enemy's skirmishers were driven in before us, but no main line was encountered when darkness put a stop to our progress.

At 6 A. M. on the 30th the advance was resumed, Hays' division on the right being supported by Turner's division of the Twenty-fourth corps. The enemy was driven inside his entrenchments along Hatcher's Run and the White Oak Road, this position being attained at about 8 1/2 or 9 A. M. The right of the corps (General Hays' right) rested on Hatcher's Run near the Crow House and the enemy's redoubt in that vicinity. Turner's division of the Twenty-fourth corps took post along Hatcher's Run, connecting with the old entrenchments which were occupied by the Twenty-fourth corps. The left of the corps connected with the Fifth corps near the Boydton plank-road, in the vicinity of Mrs. Rainey's. The line of battle was extended in front of the enemy's entrenchment, and was pressed as closely to them as practicable without assaulting. The left on the Boydton plank road was subsequently advanced in conjunction with the Fifth corps, so as to include nearly the whole of the Dabney Mill Road.

The skirmish line was pressed close up against the enemy's works during the whole day, developing their character and condition. The enemy's artillery along our front kept up a pretty constant fire upon our skirmishers as theirs were pressed back.

With great difficulty, owing to the rain of the night before and during the day, guns were brought up to our right and to our left. The orders for the day were completely carried out.

Strong working parties were put upon the roads, which had become impassable for artillery and wagons.

Turner's division of the Twenty-fourth corps reported back to Major-General Gibbon during the afternoon, and crossed to the north bank of Hatcher's Run, its right connecting with the left of Hays.

By daylight of the 31st I had, in accordance with orders from the headquarters of the Army, occupied the position of the Fifth corps along the Boydton Plank and Quaker Roads with Miles's division, and had rearranged Mott's and Hays's divisions. Owing to the condition of the roads and country no further operations were called for during the day.

But between 11 and 12 A. M., Crawford's and Ayres's divisions of the Fifth corps (the former on White Oak Road and the latter in supporting distance) became engaged with the enemy. Being informed by a staff officer from General Warren that they were being pressed back and needed support, I ordered General Miles to throw forward two of his brigades and attack the enemy, and subsequently to follow it up with his whole division, at the same time extending Mott's left to maintain the connection and give support. This order was complied with in the promptest and most spirited manner. The brigades of General Madill and General Ranney, supported by that of Colonel Nugent, advanced rapidly to the attack, struck the enemy in flank, and drove him back into his entrenchments with severe loss of killed and wounded and one flag and many prisoners, and occupied the White Oak Road.

The enemy's entrenchments here occupied a strong position on the crest of a long slope, with wide slashings in front, and abatis covering the ditch, with artillery at short intervals. De Trobriand's brigade of Mott's division was put in position to strengthen Miles, and subsequently McAllister's brigade was extended to the left to perfect the connection.

During the day General Mott made an attempt to carry the redoubts and entrenchments covering the Boydton Road crossing, but without success. General Hays likewise attempted to carry the Crow House redoubt, but was prevented by the heavy slashing, which was impassable for any large number of troops.

Our line being so much extended, Miles's left was contracted, drawing from the White Oak Road. The advance line thus occupied was slightly entrenched, artillery put in position in it, &c. The remaining batteries of the corps were brought up during the day.

Our loss during the day's operations was:  
First division—killed, 6 officers, 40 enlisted men; wounded, 12 officers, 233 enlisted men; missing, 41 enlisted men. Second division—wounded, 2 officers, 13 enlisted men; missing, 1 enlisted man. Third division—killed, 6 enlisted men; wounded, 1 officer, 58 enlisted men; missing, 2 officers, 42 enlisted men. Artillery brigades—wounded, 4 enlisted men.

I regret to report the loss of that distinguished young officer, Major Charles J. Mills, of the Adjutant-General's Department, who was killed by a cannon shot while serving with me.

During the night orders were received to withdraw the line occupied in the morning, General Warren having been directed to join Major-General Sheridan in the direction of the Five Forks. This order was carried into effect before daylight of the 1st April. During the day (1st April) close examinations were made with a view to the assault of the Crow House redoubt. The batteries of the Twenty-fourth corps, intended to cover the assault, were not prepared until night.

Towards dusk I was instructed to throw forward my left, Miles's division, so as to hold the White Oak Road and prevent the enemy from sending reinforcements to their troops at Five Forks, where Sheridan with the cavalry and Fifth corps was attacking them. This was at once carried out, Miles's left across that road being supported by one of his brigades in reserve. Mott kept up connection with the rest of the line by a single rank. An order was received during the evening to assault the Crow House redoubt at 4 A. M. of the 2d instant, at which time an assault would be made by the Army of the James, by the Sixth, and by the Ninth corps. I was also authorized to attack at the same at any other point where in my judgment I could effect a lodgment. In the event of being successful I was to throw forward my command in the direction of the Boydton Road, and endeavor to communicate with the troops on my right, and look out for my left.

The examination in the vicinity of the Crow House redoubt having rendered it highly probable that a column of four could be led along the edge of the bank of Hatcher's Run to the redoubt, General Hays was ordered to assault the redoubt in that manner at 4 A. M., without the use of artillery.

The other division commanders were directed to feel the enemy closely at the same time, and if any chance offered, to assault.

At 9 1/2 P. M., I received a dispatch from the Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac informing me General Sheridan had routed the enemy west of Danville Court House, had captured several batteries, over 4,000 prisoners, and several trains. To prevent reinforcements being sent to the troops he had encountered I was directed to feel as once for a chance to get through the enemy's line, and if one was found to assault immediately and push forward. This order, with suitable instructions, was communicated to the division commanders.

At 9 3/4 P. M. the order was modified by a communication from the Lieutenant-General commanding the Armies, which was sent for my guidance, by which I was advised to push every reserve from my left, and, if the enemy were found breaking from my front, to push directly forward. If the enemy could not be broken then Miles's division should be sent down the White Oak Road to Sheridan. A subsequent dispatch



fixed the hour for Miles to move to Sheridan at about midnight, provided by that time I had not broken the enemy's lines or started them.

Generals Miles and Mott attacked and drove in the enemy's picket lines, but the entrenchments, the heavy slaughters in front of which I have before described, did not offer assailable points. The enemy were found to be vigilant, and opened heavily with their artillery.

Such being the condition of affairs in my front, General Miles moved down the White Oak Road to join General Sheridan between midnight and 1 o'clock, in accordance with the views of the Commanding General of the Army and of the Lieutenant-General.

Communication with the cavalry along that road had been previously opened by General Miles with a detachment from my escort.

As soon as Miles's division was well out of the way, leaving the advanced picket line as it was established, I disposed the two divisions on the line held by the three the day previous.

About 2 A. M. of the 2d instant, I received an order suspending my attack upon the Crow House Redoubt in consequence of the absence of one of my divisions, Miles's, and was directed to hold myself ready to take advantage of anything that might arise in the operations of the remainder of the Army. General Mott and General Hays were instructed accordingly, and directed to keep up constant attacks upon the enemy's pickets, beginning at 4 A. M., and to take advantage of any chance that occurred.

About 6 A. M., having been informed by General Webb that both General Wright and General Parke had carried and held portions of the enemy's lines, I directed General Hays to try and carry the Crow House Redoubt, and General Mott to strain every effort in his front. About 7:30 A. M., General McAllister captured the enemy's entrenched picket line in his front under the fire of their artillery as well as musketry, and, about 8 A. M., General Hays carried the Crow House Redoubt and the work adjoining it on the enemy's right, capturing three pieces of artillery and a large part of the garrisons. The enemy's artillery fired but once on the assaulting party. General Hays immediately extended to his left in the enemy's works.

At 8:30 A. M., Major General Mott reported to me that the enemy in his front were moving quickly to our left inside their entrenchments, and subsequently that they were withdrawing their artillery from the redoubts. I ordered him to press forward on the enemy and attack. At 9 A. M., I received intelligence from General Miles that he was on his return, and about two miles from the position he had occupied the night before on the White Oak Road. I had previously been informed from the Headquarters of the Army that Major General Sheridan would move at daylight and sweep the White Oak Road, and all north of it, down to Petersburg.

Believing that General Wright's and General Ord's troops had cut off from Petersburg all the enemy's force to our left of the point where Wright had penetrated their works, I directed Mott to pursue the enemy by the White Oak and Claiborne Roads, leading to Sutherland's Station on the Southside Railroad, Hays to follow Mott, and Miles to enter their works by the White Oak Road, and take the Claiborne Road. From Miles's position on the White Oak Road, he would probably lead. I expected by this movement to close in on the rear of that portion of the enemy's troops cut off from Petersburg, while Sheridan would probably strike their flank and front.

Upon the arrival of the Major-General Commanding the Army of the Potomac upon the ground, these orders were changed. Mott and Hays were ordered to move on the Boydton Plank-road towards Petersburg, and connect on the right with Wright's corps—the Sixth—and Miles was instructed to move towards Petersburg by the first right-hand fork road after crossing Hatcher's Run, and connect with the other divisions. These orders having been given, I rode over to Miles's division, which I overtook on the Claiborne Road, about a mile beyond Hatcher's Run, meeting also General Sheridan at that vicinity. Upon hearing from the latter that he had not intended to return General Miles's division to my command, I declined to assume further command of it, and left it to carry out General Sheridan's instructions, whatever they might be. It had just got in contact with the enemy's rear.

I rejoined as rapidly as possible my other two divisions, and about 2:30 P. M., while putting them in position in front of Petersburg, near Rohio Creek, was informed by the Major-General Commanding the Army that General Miles needed support, and was directed to take one of my divisions for that purpose, leaving the other to report to General Wright until my return. Mott's division was going into position and was left. Taking the Second division, I moved as rapidly as possible by the Cox Road towards Sutherland Station, expecting, if the enemy was still in front of Miles, to take them in flank. Upon nearing the station, however, I found that General Miles had at about 3 o'clock made a third and successful assault, striking the enemy's left flank and driving him out of his breastworks, taking one flag, two guns, and 600 prisoners. Brevet Brigadier-General Madill and Brevet Brigadier-General McDougall, commanding Third and First brigades, were among the wounded, the former severely. Captain Clarke's Battery B, First New Jersey, rendered great assistance in the assault by keeping up a vigorous and well-directed fire upon the enemy.

Our loss on the 1st and 2d of April was: April 1—First division—killed, 1 officer; wounded, 1 officer, 2 enlisted men; missing, 6 enlisted men. April 2—killed, 3 officers, 30 enlisted men; wounded, 15 officers, 221 enlisted men; missing, 3 officers, 94 enlisted men. April 1—Second division—wounded, 1 officer, 3 enlisted men. April 2—killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 1 officer, 6 enlisted men; missing, 2 enlisted men. April 1—Third division—killed, 1 officer, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 1 officer, 17 enlisted men; missing, 6 officers. April 2—killed, 1 officer, 7 enlisted men; wounded, 37 enlisted men. Artillery—1 man missing.

About 10 P. M., I received orders to report to Major-General Sheridan. A pontoon train was sent me at the same time. During the morning of the 3d instant, I received orders to move out on the river road, following the Fifth corps, and to have the pontoon train at Sutherland Station with the cavalry trains, under the guard of one of my brigades. A brigade of the Second division was detailed for this purpose.

While on the river road, the route was changed to the Namozine Road. General Mott rejoined me at the Namozine Fork. A bridge was built by the Second corps over Namozine Creek, adjoining the bridge of the Fifth corps, which proved of great assistance to the troops following.

The corps encamped for the night near Winomac Creek, close to the Fifth corps, the Second division about three miles in the rear, near Namozine Church.

Towards sunset, I received a communication from Major-General Webb, Chief of Staff, informing me that, under instructions from the Lieutenant-General, Major-General Meade resumed command of the Second corps, and directing me to report my position and condition of supplies. In reporting my place of halt for the night to Major-General Sheridan, I informed him of the receipt of this communication.

In reply, I was informed that General Sheridan had received no instructions from the Lieutenant-General in regard to my corps, but that he should consider it under Major-General Meade's orders. It was added for my information that a force of the enemy was in position that evening on the other side of the Deep Creek, and a large wagon train of theirs packed there; that General Sheridan would move early the next morning with the cavalry and Fifth corps upon the direct road to the Richmond and Danville Road, which it intersected about midway between Amelia Court-House and Burke's Station.

I at once replied that I should follow the Fifth corps closely, and reported accordingly to Major-General Meade. An order from Lieutenant-General Grant, dated Sutherland Station, April 3, was subsequently received during the evening, directing me to report thereafter to Major-General Meade, but to follow on the morrow the route of march designated for me by Major-General Sheridan.

The corps moved on the morning of the 4th at 6 A. M., keeping close on the Fifth corps. The rains had rendered the roads almost impassable for wagons. By directions from Army headquarters, a brigade of the First division was detailed to work upon the road back towards Sutherland's Station, while another of the Third division was placed upon the road in advance.

At 11 A. M., when about three or four miles from Deep Creek, Coster's and Devine's divisions of cavalry and Gregg's brigade of cavalry entered the road I was on, coming from the right, and blocked the way until 7 o'clock P. M., by which time I had only reached Deep Creek. Under orders from Major-General Meade, I began to move about 1 A. M. of the 5th for Jetersville, on the Danville Road, but about one and a half miles beyond Deep Creek, found the road blocked by the same cavalry that had obstructed it during the day. It was after 8 A. M. before the road was cleared. Advantage was taken of the enforced halt to distribute rations, of which the men stood in much need.

The head of the corps reached Jetersville about 2:30 or 3 P. M. The First and second divisions were put in position on the left of the Fifth corps; the third division was massed on its right.

The detached brigades reached the divisions to which they belonged during the evening.

In compliance with orders from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, directing the Second, Fifth, and Sixth corps to advance at 6 A. M. of the 6th on the enemy at Amelia Court-House, and attack him if found in position, the Fifth corps to move along the railroad, the Second

corps on the left, the Second corps began to move at 6 A. M.—the Second division a thousand yards from the railroad, the First division a thousand yards on its left, the Third division following the First division.

A strong skirmish line with supports was kept in advance and on the flank. The movement was made by compass about east twenty-two degrees north. The broken and forest character of the ground caused a northerly deviation from that course, and brought the First division, at about 8:30 or 9 A. M., near Flat Creek, about a half or three quarters of a mile beyond the cross-road leading to Amelia Sulphur Springs, and about three or four miles out from Jetersville. Detachments from my escort reconnoitering on the left, under Captain Hobensack, at this moment brought me word that a column of the enemy's infantry, with a train of wagons, was visible in the open country beyond the creek, moving westerly. Riding to the open ground on Flat Creek, I saw a column of infantry about one and a half miles distant, and some wagons moving in the direction stated. A portion of the column—I had no means of knowing how much had entered the forest—about a strong brigade was visible. General Miles at once brought up some artillery and opened upon them. I directed General Mott, who was up to Amelia Sulphur Springs Road, to send a brigade across and feel the enemy, and immediately reported what I had observed and done to the head-quarters of the Army. I could not tell whether it was the rear of Lee's army in retreat or merely a guard to the train; but the attack of Mott's brigade would soon develop that. I could not abandon the advance upon Amelia Court-House without further information.

At about 9:45 A. M., I received a dispatch from General Webb, dated 9:30 A. M., directing the Second corps to move on Jetersville, the Sixth corps to move through Jetersville and take position on the left of the Second corps, and the Fifth corps to move on the right of the Army.

I at once directed General Mott to move his whole division past Amelia Sulphur Springs to Jetersville and Ligonstown in pursuit of the enemy, his right resting on the road; General Miles to cross Flat Creek above Mott and move in pursuit in the same direction, his left resting on the road; and General Barlow, who had just reported and taken command of the Second division, to follow the right of the First division. The First and Third divisions were to have two-thirds of their force in line of battle: one-third in reserve.

The enemy had burned the bridge over Flat Creek. Others were built in an incredibly short space of time, the skirmishers wading across and engaging sharply those of the enemy. I soon learned that the whole of Lee's army was near us in retreat; and the information went to show that a strong column was moving on the road from Amelia Court-House through Paineville towards Ligonstown. For that reason General Barlow was moved in column in rear of Miles right, with directions to look out for his right flank and rear. (This information was, however, probably erroneous.)

A sharp contest with the enemy commenced at once, and he was driven rapidly before us until night put a stop to the pursuit at Sailor's Creek, near its mouth, a distance of about fourteen miles from Amelia Sulphur Springs, over every foot of which a running fight was kept up, and several strong, partially entrenched positions carried, the enemy using his artillery effectively. The country was broken, and consisted of open fields alternating with forests with dense undergrowth and swamps, over and through which the lines of battle followed closely on the skirmish line with a rapidity and nearness of connection that I believe to be unexampled and which I confess astonished me.

Nothing could have been finer than the spirit of the officers and men. The last attempted stand of the enemy was at Sailor's Creek, where a short, sharp contest gave us 13 flags, 3 pieces of artillery, several hundred prisoners, over 200 wagons with their contents, and more than 70 ambulances. Between 30 and 50 wagons, several battery forges and limbers, were left or destroyed on the road, which, for many miles, was strewn with tents, baggage, and camp equipage.

The whole result of the day's work to the corps was 13 flags, 4 guns, and 1,700 prisoners, and over 300 wagons, including ambulances with their contents. The Second division being on the right scarcely came in contact with the enemy.

I have no means of estimating the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded. Our own loss was: First division—killed, 1 officer, 19 enlisted men; wounded, 6 officers, 73 enlisted men; missing, 6 officers, 64 enlisted men. Third division—killed, 1 officer, 34 enlisted men; wounded, 16 officers, 159 enlisted men; missing, 15 enlisted men. Artillery—wounded, 2 enlisted men.

I regret to report that Major-General Mott, commanding Third division, was severely wounded in the leg while overlooking the attack on the skirmish line in the vicinity of Amelia Sulphur Springs. The command of his division devolved upon Brigadier-General De Trobriand.

While passing Jetersville the Six corps was observed at some distance on the left, and subsequently, about two miles beyond Jetersville, some of the cavalry and a brigade of the Sixth corps were temporarily mixed with my troops. They moved southerly while I moved in a direction north of west.

The pursuit was resumed the next morning at 5½ o'clock; General Miles following the road, General Barlow on the right a thousand yards distant, General De Trobriand on the left a thousand yards distant. Where the road forked, one branch running to High Bridge, the other to the vicinity of Rice Station, the marks on the road indicated that the trains and main force of the enemy had moved on the latter, which I accordingly followed, but learning subsequently from the people of the country that the main body of troops had gone to High Bridge, I moved across to it. This brought General Barlow to the bridge a short time in advance of the First division. Here he overtook the rear of the enemy just as they had fired the wagon road bridge, and as the second span of the railroad bridge was burning. The wagon road bridge was secured, a matter of some importance, as the Appomattox was not fordable.

A considerable force of the enemy was drawn up in a strong position on the heights of the opposite bank to oppose our passage, a position the strength of which the redoubts on the opposite side increased. Their skirmishers attempted to hold the bridge, but were quickly driven from it and the troops crossed over, General Barlow's division leading. Artillery was rapidly put in position to cover our attack, but the enemy moved off without waiting for it.

The redoubt, forming the bridge-head on the south bank, was blown up as we approached and 8 pieces of artillery in it abandoned to us, as were 10 pieces in the works on the north side.

High Bridge was saved, chiefly by the exertions of Colonel Levermore of my staff, with the loss of four spans. A strong column of the enemy moved off along the railroad in the direction of Farmville, while another moved in a northerly direction. Believing the General to be moving towards Lynchburg by the Old Stage Road, passing through Appomattox Court House north of the Appomattox River, I moved with Miles and De Trobriand on the road running north-west and intersecting the Stage Road at a point about four miles from Farmville and four or five miles from High Bridge, but lest I might be mistaken in the route Lee was following, I sent General Barlow, Second division, to Farmville by the railroad, about three miles distant; artillery could not accompany him.

General Barlow found Farmville in possession of a strong force of the enemy, who were burning the bridges there and covering a wagon train moving towards Lynchburg.

The bridges were burnt, and the troops on the south side prevented from crossing, as the river was not fordable for infantry and scarcely for cavalry. General Barlow attacked, and the enemy soon abandoned the town, burned about 130 wagons, and joined the main body of Lee's army, which, a short time after, I found entrenched in a strong position four or five miles north of Farmville, covering the Stage and Plank Roads to Lynchburg.

In the attack of General Barlow, Brigadier-General Smyth, commanding Third brigade, a gallant and highly meritorious officer, was mortally wounded. His fall led to the loss of some part of the skirmish line. Upon approaching the vicinity of the Lynchburg Stage Road our skirmishers suddenly came in contact with those of the enemy and drove them back. The artillery of the enemy opened upon us as we approached, with some effect.

Our troops and artillery were quickly formed for attack; the skirmishers were advanced, and developed the position of the enemy. It was too strong naturally and too well entrenched to admit of a front attack, the ground being open and sloping up gradually to a crest, about one thousand yards distant, which was crowned with their entrenchments and batteries. An effort was made to take it in flank, but their flanks were found to extend beyond ours. Our skirmishers were kept pressed against those of the enemy, and an attack with my whole force threatened. The prisoners we took indicating that the main part of Lee's remaining force was before me, General Barlow was ordered up, and the information sent to the Commanding General of the Army with the suggestion that another corps should attack from the direction of Farmville at the same time that the Second corps attacked. The condition of the bridges and river at Farmville were not known to me at that time.

While awaiting the arrival of General Barlow the enemy was observed to shorten his right flank, and some firing being heard in the direction of Farmville, which was supposed to be the Sixth corps advancing, I contracted my left and extended my right the length of a division, hoping to envelop the enemy's left flank. An attack was then made from Miles' right with three regiments of his first brigade, but without

success and with considerable loss, the position and entrenchments being found as strong here as at any other point.

Upon the arrival of General Barlow he was placed on the right of Miles, but it was dark by the time he got into position, and further attack was postponed.

The firing in the direction of Farmville, which was now heavy and soon ceased, I learned subsequently was upon some of our cavalry that had crossed with great difficulty at Farmville by wading. The Sixth corps were not able to cross, I heard, until some time during the night. The results to this corps during this day were 19 guns captured and 130 wagons destroyed.

Our loss was 671 officers and men killed, wounded, and missing, of which the first division lost 424, the second division 131, and the third division 16.

Of the enemy's loss I cannot speak with any certainty. Brigadier-General Lewis, commanding brigade, Walker's division, Gordon's corps, severely wounded, together with other wounded officers and men, fell into our hands.

As was expected, in the morning the enemy was found to have abandoned his position during the night.

The pursuit was resumed at 5½ A. M. on the 8th on the road to Lynchburg, (by the Cumberland Court-House and Appomattox Court House stage road). Four pieces of artillery were abandoned by the enemy on the route and fell into our hands.

At New Store the enemy's cavalry pickets were come up with. A halt was made of about two hours at sunset, and the march resumed with the object of coming up with the main force of the enemy; but finding no probability of doing so during the night, and the men being much exhausted from the want of food and from fatigue, the head of the column was halted at midnight. The rear did not get up until morning, and the supply train of two days' rations later.

As soon as the rations could be issued the troops moved forward again at 8 A. M., and at 11 A. M. came up with the enemy's skirmishers about three miles from Appomattox Court-House, where they remained during the day under the flag of truce.

Frequent brief halts were made to give and receive communications from and for the Lieutenant-General commanding the armies of the United States, under flag of truce.

At about 4 P. M. it was announced that the Army of Northern Virginia had capitulated.

The captures of the Second corps during the campaign were 35 guns, 16 flags, over 4,600 prisoners, and the capture or destruction of over 400 wagons and their contents.

Nothing could be finer than the spirit of the officers and men during all the operations of this campaign.

I beg leave to ask the attention of the Commanding General to the services of Brevet Major-General Miles, whose division had the good fortune to be most frequently and most heavily engaged with the enemy; but it would be an injustice to the other division commanders and their troops not to acknowledge the skill and bravery and fine spirit which they, in common with the first division and its commander, exhibited throughout all the operations.

For the prompt and intelligent manner in which all orders were carried out my thanks are due to Brevet Major-General Miles, Brevet Major-General Mott, Brevet Major-General Barlow, Brigadier-General De Trobriand, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hazard, commanding the artillery brigade.

To my staff, and especially to Lieutenant-Colonel Willian, Lieutenant-Colonel Whittier, Major Levermore, Major Bingham, (wounded on the 7th instant), and my Aides-de-Camp, I am under many obligations for the active, zealous, and intelligent assistance they gave me.

Such brilliant successes have not been gained without severe loss, though comparatively small in number. Among those who fell are Brigadier-General Smyth, in whom the service has lost a noble, gallant, and experienced soldier, and Major Mills, an accomplished, courteous, and gallant staff officer.

Among the wounded are Major-General Mott and Brigadier-General Madill, both severely, and Brigadier-General McDougall; Colonel Starbird, 19th Maine, dangerously wounded.

For further details I beg leave to ask your attention to the reports of the division and artillery commanders, which accompany this.

I append hereto a statement of the number killed, wounded, and missing during the campaign.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
A. A. HUMPHREYS, Major-General Commanding.  
Major-General Wm. Chief of Staff Army of the Potomac.

## ARMY GAZETTE.

### REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, JUNE 28, 1865.

General Orders No. 55.  
By virtue of Special Orders No. 339, current series, from the Adjutant-General's Office, this Army, as an organization ceases to exist. The troops not already directed to be mustered out, will be consolidated in each corps into divisions of three brigades each, to be commanded respectively as follows, viz:

FIRST DIVISION, FROM SIXTH CORPS.  
Brevet Major-General G. W. Getty, commanding division.  
First brigade, Brigadier-General T. Seymour, commanding.  
Second brigade, Brevet Major-General Frank Wheaton, commanding.  
Third brigade, Brigadier-General J. E. Hamblin, commanding.

SECOND DIVISION, FROM SECOND CORPS.  
Brevet Major-General Gershom Mott, commanding division.  
First brigade, Brigadier-General R. De Trobriand, commanding.  
Second brigade, Brigadier-General R. R. Pierce, commanding.  
Third brigade, Brevet Major-General G. N. Macy, commanding.

THIRD DIVISION, FROM FIFTH CORPS.  
Brevet Major-General R. B. Ayres, commanding division.  
First brigade, Brigadier-General J. L. Chamberlain, commanding.  
Second brigade, Brigadier-General Henry Baxter, commanding.  
Third brigade, Brigadier-General Joseph Hays, commanding.  
These divisions will be organized, temporarily, into a provisional corps, to be commanded by Major-General H. G. Wright.

So soon as this organization shall have been effected, and all the regiments now ordered out of service shall have left, the division commanders herein named will report to Major-General Wright, who will march the provisional corps to some healthy location on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, west of the Monocacy, selecting such place as will afford facilities for supplying the command, and as will be least injurious to private property in the vicinity.

The necessary transportation for this movement will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

On reaching the position herein indicated, Major-General Wright will make his returns to Major-General Hancock, commanding Middle Department.

The following officers of the general staff are assigned to duty with the divisions and brigades of the corps, viz:

FIRST DIVISION.  
Major Andrew J. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.  
Major and Brevet Colonel Hazard Stevens, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, Division Inspector.  
Major J. F. Hazell, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.  
Captain H. B. Masters, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.

FIRST BRIGADE.  
Major George Clendennin, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.  
Captain Benjamin Saylor, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.  
Captain Simeon Spicer, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

SECOND BRIGADE.  
Captain M. Barber, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.  
Captain Thomas O'Hare, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.  
Assistant Quartermaster, vacant.

THIRD BRIGADE.  
Assistant Adjutant-General, vacant.  
Captain H. W. Kingsley, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.  
Assistant Quartermaster, vacant.

SECOND DIVISION.  
Major William R. Driver, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.  
Captain C. J. Queen, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.  
Major George W. Johns, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

FIRST BRIGADE.  
Captain and Brevet Major J. r. Funkmeier, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.  
Major James Gleason, Captain and Acting Quartermaster, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.  
Captain A. Hubbell, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.

SECOND BRIGADE.  
Captain A. C. Paul, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.  
Captain Levi Wells, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.



Captain D. F. Ellsworth, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

### THIRD BRIGADE.

Assistant Adjutant-General, vacant.  
Captain W. A. Nichols, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.  
Captain John Fahy, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

### THIRD DIVISION.

Assistant Adjutant-General, vacant.  
Captain Percy B. Spear, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.  
Captain James T. Woodall, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.  
Surgeon W. R. De Witt, Surgeon-in-Chief.

### FIRST BRIGADE.

Captain Wm. Fowler, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.  
Captain E. W. Warren, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.  
Assistant Quartermaster, vacant.

### SECOND BRIGADE.

Captain J. Harrison Lambdin, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers.  
Captain B. F. Bucklin, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.  
Assistant Quartermaster, vacant.

### THIRD BRIGADE.

Captain F. C. Cowdry, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers.  
Captain C. H. Barth, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers.  
Assistant Quartermaster, vacant.

So soon as these headquarters shall have been broken up, and their services can be spared, the Third and Tenth Regiments United States Infantry will report to Major-General Wright, commanding Provisional Corps.

All general, staff, and other officers herein named will, unless otherwise directed, proceed as soon as practicable to their respective places of residence, whence they will report by letter to the Adjutant General United States Army, and await orders.

By command of Major-General Meade.  
GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Assistant Adjutant-General.

## THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE ASSUMES COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 1, 1865.

### General Orders No. 1.

First. In obedience to General Orders No. 113 (current series), from the Adjutant General's Office, Major-General Meade assumes command of the Military Division of the Atlantic.

Second. The following officers are announced on the general staff of the military division, viz.: Brevet Brigadier-General George D. Ruggles, U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant of the United States Army; Brevet Colonel S. F. Barstow, Major, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers; Brevet Major-General A. S. Webb, U. S. Volunteers, Acting Inspector-General; Brevet Major C. D. Emery, Captain of the Ninth U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Colonel R. N. Bacheider, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Biddle, Major and Aide-de-Camp; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Baché, Captain of Fourteenth Infantry, Aide-de-Camp; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Meade, Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

Third. The department commanders will forward to these headquarters, with the least possible delay, complete returns of their several commands, stating the location of posts and the number and designation of the garrisons of each, with such other details, by letter, as may be important for the information of the Major-General commanding.

By command of Major-General Meade.  
GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Assistant Adjutant-General.

### DISMISSALS

For the week ending June 24, 1865.

Colonel James G. Johnson, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, to date June 19, 1865, for disobedience of orders.

First Lieutenant Thomas W. Sullivan, United States Army, to date June 19, 1865.

The following officers, as of the date and for the causes mentioned, having been published officially and failed to appear before the commission:

### Desertion.

First Lieutenant John Rockett, 14th New York Cavalry, January 28, 1865.

### Absence without leave.

Captain W. G. S. McAllister, 2d New York Mounted Rifle, May 29, 1865.

Lieutenant Adam Hand, 184th Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 29, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Martin C. Auld, 10th Missouri Cavalry, May 29, 1865.

### DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:

First Lieutenant Richard M. Smith, 8th Indiana Volunteers, to date May 31, 1865, for misbehavior in the face of the enemy, breach of arrest, and traveling, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances.  
First Lieutenant Orlando Secondo, 1st Louisiana Volunteers, to date April 21, 1864, for breach of arrest, and for threatening the life of his senior officer.

### DISMISSAL REVOKED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the case of First Lieutenant William M. Kerr, 116th Ohio Volunteers, has been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged as of the date of the order of dismissal.

### TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

Second Lieutenant Richard Metcalf, 5th United States Artillery, having been reported to the headquarters of the Army for absence without leave, is hereby notified that he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from June 26 he appears before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and makes satisfactory defence to the charges against him.

### EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

Second Lieutenant W. K. Good, 57th Ohio Volunteers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that he was honorably discharged the service November 10, 1864.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

JUNE 26.—First Assistant Engineers Robert Potts and George J. Burnap to the *Chickopee*.

Lieutenant Harace E. Mullan, to the *Cyane*.

Lieutenant George W. Wood, to the *Sabine*.

Lieutenant-Commander James Parker, to the Atlantic Squadron.

JUNE 27.—Assistant Surgeon J. W. Cole, to duty at the Naval Hospital, New York.

JUNE 28.—Commander Roger Perry, to duty at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieutenant N. W. Thomas, to duty at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Surgeon Edward Gilchrist, to duty at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Assistant Surgeon Henry S. Pitkin, to duty at the Naval Hospital, New York.

Lieutenant-Commander Robert F. R. Lewis, to duty at the Naval Academy.

Lieutenants Charles W. Tracy and E. C. Merriman, to the Pacific Squadron.

Lieutenant-Commander Allen V. Reed, to the *Saranac*.

Lieutenant-Commander J. M. Bradford, to command the *Pawnee*, (temporarily).

Second Assistant Engineers Mason W. Mather and Jacob L. Bright, to the *Kansas*.

Chief Engineer Montgomery Fletcher, to duty as a member of a Board of which Commodore T. O. Selfridge is President.

Assistant Paymaster William H. Anderson, to the *Kansas*.

Lieutenant-Commander Clark H. Welles, to the *Kansas*.

Lieutenant Charles L. Huntington, to the *Kansas*.

Third Assistant Engineer Charles F. Nagle, to the *Isoco*.

Second Assistant Engineer Andrew Blythe, to the *Kansas*.

Second Assistant Engineer F. H. Fletcher, to the *Kansas*.

JULY 1.—Lieutenant-Commander Richard L. Law, to command the storeship *New Hampshire*.

#### DETACHED.

JUNE 26.—Lieutenant Henry D. H. Manley, Assistant Surgeon H. N. Beumont, Chief Engineer D. M. Macomb, and Second Assistant Engineers J. W. Saville, H. F. G. McKean, from the *Canonicus*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander George E. Belknap, from the command of the *Canonicus*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer George C. Irelan, from the West Gulf Squadron, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant Albert Kautz, from the *Cyane*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Lieutenant Francis J. Higginson, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Harford*.

Chief Engineer Andrew Lawton, from special duty at Wilmington, Del., and ordered to the *Harford*.

Second Assistant Engineer Philip G. Eastwick, from the *Arkansas*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer L. W. Robinson, from the West Gulf Squadron, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant John J. Read, from the *R. E. Cuyler*, and waiting orders.

Commander Charles H. B. Caldwell, from the command of the *R. E. Cuyler*, and waiting orders.

JUNE 27.—Second Assistant Engineer E. A. Magee, from the *Fah Ke*, and waiting orders.

Chief Engineer E. Du Luce, from special duty connected with the repairs of the *Harford*, a leave granted him for one month, and ordered to the *Brooklyn*.

Commander William N. Jeffers, from ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to command the *Swarata*.

JUNE 28.—Fleet Paymaster J. George Harris, from duty as Fleet Paymaster of the East Gulf Squadron, and ordered North.

Surgeon Joseph Beade, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and waiting orders.

Commander Thomas G. Corbin, from special duty at New York, and waiting orders.

Fleet Surgeon Miriam Pinkney, from duty as Fleet Surgeon of the Mississippi Squadron, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Henry B. Seely, from the *Saranac*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

JUNE 29.—Lieutenant Richard S. Chow, Assistant Surgeon J. McD. Rice, Acting Ensigns G. E. Clark and W. A. Van Vleet, from the *Ossipee*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer W. W. Vanderbilt, Boatswain Henry Milne, and Gunner John Q. Adams, from the *Ossipee*, and waiting orders.

Chief Engineer A. Henderson, from duty as a member of the Board of which Commodore Selfridge is President, and placed on sick leave.

Assistant Paymaster H. L. Wait, from the *Philadelphia*, and ordered to return North.

First Assistant Engineer N. B. Lettig, from the Naval Rendezvous, No. 9 Cherry street, New York, and waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer Thomas H. Bordley, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to the *Kansas*.

Commander William E. Le Roy, from the command of the *Ossipee*, and waiting orders.

JUNE 30.—First Assistant Engineer Henry M. Robie, from the *Shamokin*, and waiting orders.

JULY 1.—Third Assistant Engineer N. H. Lambdin, from the *Norwich*, and waiting orders.

Commander William Reynolds, from the command of the *New Hampshire*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

#### RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JUNE 26.—First Assistant Engineer William J. Lovering, of the *Chickopee*.

Midshipmen S. B. Myers, G. E. Sage, William T. Gourdie, E. C. Smith, George M. Derrance, Charles Smith, M. McFarland, James D. Goin, and Arthur Burrall, of the Naval Academy.

JUNE 27.—Lieutenant Lloyd Phoenix, of the *Niagara*.

JUNE 28.—Midshipmen E. A. Benjamin and Francis H. McArthur, at the Naval Academy.

JUNE 29.—Second Assistant Engineer N. W. Buckhout, of the *Isoco*, on the reporting of his relief.

Third Assistant Engineer Everett Battello, of the *Nantucket*.

#### ORDERS REVOKED.

JUNE 28.—Second Assistant Engineer A. H. Able, to the *Dictator*.

JUNE 30.—Second Assistant Engineer George J. Burnap, to the *Chickopee*, and he will obey the orders to the *Dictator*.

JULY 1.—Lieutenant J. H. Read, to the *Nyack*, and ordered to the *Harford*.

Lieutenant S. P. Gillett, detaching him from the *Sangamon*, and he is ordered to remain in the Atlantic Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon Henry S. Pitkin, to the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

#### PROMOTED.

JUNE 28.—Assistant Surgeon Edward W. Payne, to Passed Assistant Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon Luther M. Lyon, to Passed Assistant Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon William S. Fort, to Passed Assistant Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas N. Penrose, to Passed Assistant Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon B. H. Kidder, to Passed Assistant Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Hiland, to Passed Assistant Surgeon.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The following list of young men have been permitted to appear for examination for the position of Midshipmen, they being sons of officers of the Navy:—Francis Winslow, Herbert Winslow, Otis A. Dimick, Thomas S. Phelps, Jr., Charles H. Norton, Allan A. King, De Harb G. Quimby, Dennis Mahan, Edward G. Taylor, J. H. C. Coffin, Jr., Frank C. Brucey, John C. Feibiger, Jr., Edward Turner, Richard G. Whiting, Herbert C. Leach, Edward B. Barry, and Theodor Porter.

The following list of boys, who have been in the service, have been permitted to appear for examination for the position of Midshipmen, they being the most meritorious on board the U. S. ship *Sabine*:—A. B. Fowler, William E. Wood, Henry Monahan, William F. Day, and Charles Storme.

The following list of boys have been permitted to appear for examination for the position of Midshipmen, (at large):—De Lancey Huson, Orion P. Howe, Henry Hawley, and A. G. Perry. (It will be remembered that Orion P. Howe was the drummer boy spoken of in letters from General Grant during the attack on Vicksburg.)

### VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

JUNE 26th.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles O. Wood, to the *State of Georgia*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster D. P. Wight, to the *Camanche*.

Acting Master Lewis A. Brown, and Acting Ensign Timothy Delano, to the *Shawnee*.

Acting Ensigns J. B. Arnett and Robert Adair, to the *Nansel*.

Acting Ensign H. G. Barker, to the *Suncook*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. M. Williams, Acting Master B. W. Leary, and Acting Ensign James A. Breman, to the *Constellation*.

Acting Ensign John G. Lloyd, to the *Bozer*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Curtis Stanton, to the *Michigan*.

Acting Ensigns S. B. Cline and J. W. Beverly, to the *Squadro*.

Acting Master Ira Bursley, and Acting Ensign P. C. Asserson, to the *Florida*.

Acting Master L. H. Beattie, to command the *Suncook*.

Acting Ensign James Brown, to the *Suncook*.

Acting Ensign J. W. Mulford, to the *Shawnee*.

JUNE 27.—First Assistant Engineer Andrew Inglis, to the *State of Georgia*.

Acting Ensign and Pilot Samuel Lomax, to duty in charge of the *Rescue* and *Primrose*, at the Navy Yard, Washington.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer John B. Dick, to the *Faroo*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Finnegun, to the *Squadro*.

Acting Master Harry Settle, to the *Princeton*.

JUNE 28.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant T. E. Smith, Acting

Master John K. Wrins, Acting Ensigns L. H. White, Fred Elliot, L. B. Brigham and C. Lindeman, to the *Independence*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. K. Holmes, to the *Nipisic*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George B. Boggs, to the *Harford*.

Acting Ensigns Henry Wakefield and Robert Sheppard, to the Naval Academy.

JUNE 29.—Acting Master Samuel Curtis, to command the *Emma*.

Acting Ensign H. R. Towles, to the *Emma*.

Acting Ensign E. Edgerly, to the *Donaghai*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster A. J. Greeley, to the *Home*.

Acting Master G. F. Winslow, to the *Kansas*.

Acting Ensigns J. L. Vennard, W. B. Spencer and A. W. Snow, to the *Kansas*.

Acting Master James B. Wood, Jr., to the *North Carolina*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. D. Urans, to the *Vermont*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant A. W. Mildam, to the Navy Yard, Washington.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Francis Josselyn, to the *Alleghany*.

Acting Master Alex. McIntosh, to the *North Carolina*.

JUNE 30.—Acting Ensign W. Howison, to the *Kansas*.

Acting Ensign C. H. Lester, to the *Nahant*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer H. H. Oliver, to the East Gulf Squadron.

JULY 1.—Acting Ensigns G. A. Steins, J. W. Thompson, A. McCleary and N. W. Blake, Mates Franklin Grant, Leon Bryant, John C. Foster and Eugene Coleman, to duty in the Atlantic Squadron.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Joseph Foster, to the *Commodore McDonough*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant F. D. Stuart, to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Philip Litting, to the *Harford*.

#### DETACHED.

JUNE 26.—Acting Third Assistant Engineers Robert Walsh and Francis C. Lomas from the *Isoco*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Robert E. Morrison, Acting Third Assistant Engineers H. O. Keysey and William Sheehan, from the *Massachusetts*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer William Johnston, Acting Third Assistant Engineers David McDonald, William H. Adams and Thomas F. Riebell, from the *Wassutta*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John Seaman, from the West Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles Wolff, from the *Arkansas*, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers George A. Whittington, John F. Coster and Edward Cahill, from the *Stepping Stones*, and granted leave.

Acting Masters Thomas K. Webb and David W. Carrall, Acting Ensigns Henry A. Winslow, Ellsworth W. Pelton, Marion Hugg, and Andrew W. Harvey, from the *Fah Ke*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William B. Sheldon, Acting Ensigns A. J. Lowell, William Bryant, A. O. Childs and Edward L. Bourne, from the *Britannia*, and granted leave.

Acting Masters R. E. Anson D. S. Murphy, and Acting Ensign F. P. Center, from the *Canonicus*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant J. B. Baxter, Acting Ensigns John Hancock, A. O. Fowler and J. R. Harding, from the *Fort Henry*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign William H. Fogg, from the *Catskill*, and granted leave.

Acting Gunner Thomas Carpenter, from the *Wyalusing*, and granted leave.

Acting Master G. W. Barrett, from the *Whitehead*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Edward Babson, Acting Ensign A. T. Hamblen, and Acting Gunner E. F. Palmer, from the *R. E. Cuyler*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Jeremiah Mitchell, from the *Squadro*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign A. C. Southworth, from the *Bozer*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign John W. Bennett, from the *Republic*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensigns Lewis Jennings, Woodward Carter and Gustavus E. French, from the Atlantic Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymasters Emory Wright, of the *R. E. Cuyler*, S. W. Kay, of the *Sarah Bruen*, H. S. Hopkins, of the *Fort Henry*, and James Winter, of the *Stars and Stripes*, from their respective vessels, and ordered to settle their accounts.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Edwin F. Lewis, from the *Fah Ke*, and ordered to the *Wassau*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Theodore D. Coffe, from the *Britannia*, and ordered to the *Wassau*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer G. S. Smith from the *Whitehead*, and ordered to the *Wassau*.

Acting Master W. U. Grozier, from the *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Nansel*.

Acting Masters A. W. Kempton and Abial McFarland, from the *Sabine*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeons W. F. Hutchinson, of the West Gulf Squadron, G. S. Parker, of the *Stars and Stripes*, and E. D. Martin, of the *Fort Henry*, from their respective stations, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George B. McDermott, from the *Whitehead*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master M. K. Henderson, from the *Republic*, and ordered to the *Ohio*.



Acting Ensign R. S. Prout, from the *Alleghany*, and ordered to the Naval Academy for duty.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer John A. Hancock, from the *Henry Brinker*, and ordered to the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George W. Gale, from the *Nipric*, and waiting orders.

Mate R. Hopkins, from the *Henry Brinker*, and ordered to the *Princeton*.

June 29.—Acting Ensigns Thomas C. Kelly and James H. Kerens, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Joseph L. Rhodes and Henry N. Hutchinson, from the *Henry Brinker*, and granted leave.

Acting Chief Engineer John D. Williamson, Acting First Assistant Engineer Daniel L. King, Acting Second Assistant Engineers James Follard and William Ross, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Edwin C. Crane, Isaac H. Fuhr and David Gilliland, from the *R. R. Cuyler*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Ogden, Acting Third Assistant Engineers K. L. Heller and Thomas Clark, from the *Stars and Stripes*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer S. W. Medlam, Acting Third Assistant Engineers H. P. Garabedian and George E. Norris, from the *Geranium*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign John McNally, from duty on the staff of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, and granted leave.

Acting Master Thomas F. Lascok, from the *North Carolina*, and granted leave.

Acting Master B. S. Magar, from the Navy Yard, Washington, and granted leave.

Acting Master Elias Reynolds, from the *Alleghany*, and granted leave.

Acting Master William Mosander, from the *Vermont*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Charles Welles, from the West Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Richard Thall, Acting Third Assistant Engineers William D. Hancock, Anthony Higgins, and F. H. Frost, from the *Kanawha*, and granted leave.

Acting Masters John Baker and John Kelly, from the *North Carolina*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign Ely M. Boggs, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles S. Cobb, from the *Unit*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster W. L. Pynchon, from the *Ossipee*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Ichabod Norton, from the *Hornet*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return North and settle his accounts, on the completion of which he will regard his resignation as accepted.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Pierre Giraud, from the command of the *Hornet*, and waiting orders.

Mate H. J. Richmond, from the *Ossipee*, and waiting orders.

June 30.—Acting Second Assistant Engineers George W. Kidder and James R. Webb, Acting Third Assistant Engineers John Pollock and John Guambers, from the *Ossipee*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer W. W. Collier, from the *Ossipee*, and ordered to the *Wassaw*.

Acting Chief Engineer James M. Adams, from the *Ossipee*, and waiting orders.

July 1.—Acting Ensign Franklin J. Latham, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and placed on sick leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster R. Freeman, from the *Commodore McDonough*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Paymaster M. T. Trumbour, from the *Canonicus*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Ensign Charles Palmer, from the *Pembina*, and ordered North.

Acting Master William Knapp, from the *Commodore McDonough*, and ordered North.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

June 26.—Acting Ensign Michael Murphy, of the *Winnebago*.

Acting Master A. S. Megathin, of the *Winnebago*.

Acting Ensign James H. Church, of the *Potomac*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Collins D. White, of the *R. R. Cuyler*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Louis Jorgensen, of the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William S. Pratt, of the *Whitehead*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles C. Fenald, of the *Trefoil*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Clark, of the *Tallapoosa*.

June 27.—Acting Paymaster William T. Whitmore, of Middle Haddam, Conn.

Acting Ensign Joseph D. Ellis, of the *Kennebec*.

Acting Ensign M. S. Porter, of the *Stockdale*.

Acting Ensign Joseph Frost, of the Navy Yard, New York.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Gilbert Webb, of the *State of Georgia*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George W. Young, of the *R. R. Cuyler*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. A. Chandler, of the *Canonicus*.

Mate Stephen T. Ayres, of the *Tallapoosa*.

Mate Charles H. Poor, Jr., of the *Pawnee*.

Mate John W. Thode, of the *James Adger*.

Mate H. S. Allen, of the *Tyler*.

Mate C. W. Batten, of the *Lexington*.

Mate Henry W. Kruse, of the *General Grant*.

Acting Carpenter C. H. Alexander, of the *Fort Hindman*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joseph C. Anst, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer George M. Hayman, of the *Cynosus*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. L. Sims, of the *Great Western*.

June 28.—Acting Ensign Henry Baker, of the *Isco*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles R. Howard, of the *Marmora*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster E. R. Moffat, of the *Romeo*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. W. Bull, of the *Peri*.

Acting Gunner Joseph Venable, of the *James Adger*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Joseph Hunt, of the *Periwinkle*.

June 29.—Acting Master James A. Hamilton, of the *Emmas*.

Acting Ensign L. L. Odiorne, of the *Dougal*.

Acting Ensign Daniel S. Deetle, of the *Emmas*.

Chief Engineer Simon Shullice, of the Mississippi Squadron.

June 30.—Acting Ensign John C. Murphy, of the *Nahant*.

Acting Ensign and Pilot Richard Reynolds, of the *Tallapoosa*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George H. Ball, of the *Tallapoosa*.

Acting Gunner James W. Whitling, of the *Tallapoosa*.

July 1.—Acting Master W. C. Stiles, of the *Florida*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. D. Hoffman, of the *General Grant*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer William H. Deming, of the Potomac Flotilla.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Richard Morgan, of the *James Adger*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Westinghouse, of the Potomac Flotilla.

Mate W. C. N. Sanford, of the *Wando*.

Mate A. F. Tucker, of the *Constellation*.

Mate Charles P. Winslow, of the *Ohio*.

Mate T. H. P. Gross, of Charleston, Mass.

Mate Henry W. Page, of the *Chenango*.

Mate Charles S. Lyons, of Washington, D. C.

ORDERS REVOKED.

June 28.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. Wesley Cross, to the *Falcy City*, and ordered to remain attached to the *Malvern*.

June 28.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Samuel Huse, to the *Terront*, and ordered to command the *Independence*.

July 1.—Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles Dougherty, granting him leave of absence, and ordered to duty in charge of engines of iron-clad vessels at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Mate R. H. Hopkins, to the *Princeton*, and a leave of absence granted him.

APPOINTED.

June 27.—George H. Grosvenor, Mate, and ordered to the *Ten-pet*.

June 28.—John McNally, Acting Ensign.

Fred. A. O'Connor, of the *Ohio*, and James Britwistle, of the *Lancaster*, Acting Masters.

A. F. Aldrich, Jr., of North Scituate, R. I., Acting Ensign.

Alexander Bingham, of the tag *Thistle*, Mate, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

John Cronin, of the *Reindeer*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain in the Mississippi Squadron.

Sydney Barstow, of the *Neuborn*, Mate, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.

JUNE 29.—P. J. McMahon, of the *Mahaska*, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain attached to the *Mahaska*.

JULY 1.—George O. Castell and Thomas E. Lynch, of the Potomac Flotilla, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, and ordered to remain in the Flotilla.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

JUNE 27.—Acting Ensign Howell Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, Pa.

JUNE 28.—Acting Ensign John Wescott.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Manson, of the *Nantucket*.

JUNE 30.—Mate Benjamin N. Reed, of Hodgdon's Mills, Me.

Mate George A. Woodbury, of Beverly, Mass.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

JUNE 26.—Mate Walter J. Leman, of Baltimore, Md.

Acting Ensigns F. Wood and Henry L. Peirce, of Backsfort, Me.

JUNE 28.—Acting Third Assistant Engineers John W. Collins, of New Springville, Staten Island, N. Y.

JUNE 29.—Acting Ensign Charles W. Burner, of Philadelphia.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer L. M. Ryfenburgh, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles Drummond, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

JUNE 30.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles L. Groves, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas R. Thompson, of New York city.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers Joseph Q. Bloomsburg, of Bordentown, N. J.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Gad Lyman, of Jersey City, N. J.

Acting Ensign J. W. Wallace, of Oakshob, Wis.

JULY 1.—Acting Master and Pilot Thomas Smith, of Williamsburgh, L. I.

DISMISSED.

JUNE 27.—Acting First Assistant Engineer David McArthur, of the *State of Georgia*.

DISCHARGED.

JUNE 26.—Mate Henry Fleet, of the *Vermont*, his term of service having expired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUNE 26.—The Department's order of the 14th inst., revoking the appointment of Acting Master and Pilot Edward A. Decker, is this day revoked, and granted leave.

JUNE 27.—The Bureau's letter of the 30th ultimo, accepting the resignation of Acting Master J. C. Cox, is revoked, and he is hereby dishonorably discharged from that date.

The Department's letter of the 3d ultimo, honorably discharging Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George W. Brown, is this day revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

JUNE 28.—The Bureau's letter of the 25th inst., accepting the resignation of Acting Second Assistant Engineer Albert J. Doty, is hereby cancelled, and a leave of absence granted him.

JUNE 30.—The Bureau's letter of the 13th ultimo, honorably discharging Acting Master Thomas D. Bay, from the service is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

The order of the 3d inst., revoking the appointment of Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles Bennett, of New York city, is hereby revoked.

JULY 1.—The letter of Commander E. T. Nichols, of May 5, 1865, revoking the appointment of Acting Master and Pilot Thomas Smith, is hereby revoked, and he is granted leave of absence.

The Department's letter of May 3, 1865, accepting the resignation of Acting Assistant Paymaster Albert B. Poor, is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery up to July 1, 1865:—

Richard Thomas (colored), landsman, June 13, U. S. steamer *Eolus*.

John Clark, beneficiary, June 13, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

William Dinmore, boatswain's mate, June 17, Naval Asylum.

John Vanhusin, seaman, June 17, Naval Asylum.

Gottlieb Keener, first-class boy, June 19, U. S. tug *Arcturion*.

Thomas Berry, landsman, June 14, Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.

Abner Dalton, first-class boy, October 15, 1864, of Lobdell's Store, La.

James D. Lane, seaman, June 14, U. S. steamer *Florida*.

Wm. H. Nichols, landsman, March 9, U. S. steamer *Belle*.

George North, landsman, June 13, U. S. steamer *Massasoit*.

Dennis Gleason, marie, June 1, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

Samuel Dowers, seaman, June 2, U. S. steamer *Arkansas*.

Thomas F. Day, gunner's mate, June 3, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

Allison Chapman, ordinary seaman, June 1, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

George W. Allison, seaman, December 12, 1864, U. S. steamer *Silver Lake*.

George Samples, seaman, December 6, 1864, U. S. Small Fox Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

George Brooks (colored), second-class fireman, March 31, 1864, U. S. steamer *Peosta*.

Joseph Ecott (colored), ordinary seaman, April 27, 1864, U. S. steamer *Fort Hindman*.

John Chase, carpenter's mate, June 28, 1864, at Donaldsonville, La.

George Chase, boy, June 27, 1864, at Donaldsonville, La.

Anthony Thomas, cook, July 10, 1864, at Donaldsonville, La.

Philip Howlett, landsman, July 6, 1864, U. S. steamer *Marmora*.

Frank Nitz, fireman, July 28, 1864, at Donaldsonville, La.

Horace Daniels, boy, July 30, 1864, at Donaldsonville, La.

Frank McCloud, landsman, November 1, 1864, U. S. steamer *Mound City*.

Henderson H. Smith, landsman, December 1, 1864, U. S. Army Hospital, Huntsville, Ala.

Rollin Sherman, captain's steward, December 30, 1864, U. S. Army Hospital, Huntsville, Ala.

Thomas Jennings, second-class fireman, December 26, 1864, U. S. steamer *Carondelet*.

Noah Ark (colored), second-class fireman, March 28, 1865, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

John Sterner, boy, February 4, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Joseph Vance, boy, February 2, Small Fox Hospital, Memphis.

James Lynch, seaman, January 21, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Henry Williams, seaman, January 23, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Thomas Rogers, seaman, January 28, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Nelson McCormick, landsman, January 29, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Daniel Croncy, landsman, January 24, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Elmer Lewis, landsman, January 24, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Eberhardt Wienerich, ordinary seaman, January 22, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Miles Hall, seaman, February 10, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Antoine Bjornson, landsman, March 21, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Michael Bogarjer, ordinary seaman, February 21, U. S. steamer *Pittsburg*.

Thomas Allen, acting assistant surgeon, February 10, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Charles Crockett, boy, March 11, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Michael S. Caldwell, seaman, February 13, U. S. steamer *Keis der*.

J. W. Crawford, boy, February 24, U. S. steamer *Hickman*.

Benjamin Clark (colored), ordinary seaman, March 5, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

George Cook, ordinary seaman, February 18, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Prince Chaney, second-class fireman, March 12, U. S. steamer *Judge Torrence*.

Richard Cook, ordinary seaman, April 19, U. S. steamer *Chitt-coke*.

William Clark, landsman, May 1, U. S. steamer *Kate*.

John Doyle (colored), boy, April 22, U. S. steamer *Black Hawk*.

John S. Dennis, acting master, February 27, U. S. steamer *Huntress*.

Westly Dowdy, landsman, March 6, U. S. steamer *Pittsburg*.

Robert R. Douglas, cabin steward, March 28, U. S. steamer *Louisville*.

William Dolson (colored), landsman, March 13, U. S. steamer *Pittsburg*.

SENTENCES OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, July 5, 1865.

To Major-General W. S. Hascock, U. S. V., Commanding Middle Military Division, Washington, D. C.:

Whereas, By the military commission appointed in paragraph four, Special Orders No. 211, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, May 6th, 1865, and of which Major-General David Hunter, United States Volunteers, is President, the following persons were tried and sentenced, as hereinafter stated, as follows:—

First—David E. Herold.

Finding—Of the specification "guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler, as to which part thereof "not guilty." Of the charge "guilty" except the words of the charge that "he combined, confederated and conspired with Edward Spangler," as to which part of the charge "not guilty."

Sentence—And the Commission therefore sentence him, the said David E. Herold, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct. Two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

Second—George A. Atzerodt.

Finding—Of the specification "guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler. Of this "not guilty."

Sentence—And the Commission does therefore sentence him, the said George A. Atzerodt, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

Third—Lewis Payne.

Finding—Of the specification "guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler. Of this not guilty. Of the charge "not guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler. Of this not guilty.

Sentence—And the Commission does therefore sentence him, the said Lewis Payne, to be hanged until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

Fourth—Mary E. Surratt.

Finding—Of the specification "guilty," except as to the receiving, entertaining, harboring and concealing Samuel Arnold and Michael O'Laughlin, and except as to combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler. Of this not guilty. Of the charge "guilty," except as to combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler. Of this not guilty.

Sentence—And the Commission does therefore sentence her, the said Mary E. Surratt, to be hanged by the neck until she be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

And whereas the President of the United States has approved the foregoing sentences in the following order, to wit:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 5th, 1865.

The foregoing sentences in the cases of David K. Herold, George A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt are hereby approved, and it is ordered that the sentences in the cases of David E. Herold, G. A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt be carried into execution by the proper military authority, under the direction of the Secretary of War, on the 7th day of July, 1865, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

Therefore, you are hereby commanded to cause the foregoing sentences in the cases of David K. Herold, G. A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt to be duly executed, in accordance with the President's order.

By command of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

In the remaining cases of O'Laughlin, Spangler, Arnold and Mudd, the findings and sentences are as follows:

Fifth—Michael O'Laughlin.

Finding—Of the specification "guilty," except words thereof, as follows: "and in the further prosecution of the conspiracy aforesaid, and its murderous and treasonable purposes aforesaid, on the nights of the 13th and 14th of April, A. D. 1865, at Washington City, and within the military department and military lines aforesaid, the said Michael O'Laughlin did then and there lie in wait for Ulysses S. Grant, then Lieutenant-General and Commander of the Armies of the United States, with intent then and there to kill and murder the said Ulysses S. Grant." Of said words "not guilty," and except "combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler." Of this not guilty. Of the charge "guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler. Of this "not guilty."

Sentence—The Commission sentence Michael O'Laughlin to be imprisoned at hard labor for life.

Sixth—Edward Spangler.

Finding—Of the specification, "not guilty," except as to the words, "the said Edward Spangler, on said 14th day of April, A. D. 1865, at about the same hour of that day, as aforesaid, within said military department and the military lines aforesaid, did aid and abet him," meaning John Wilkes Booth, "in making his escape," after the said Abraham Lincoln had been murdered in the manner aforesaid, and of these words, "guilty." Of the charge, not guilty; but guilty of having feloniously and traitorously aided and abetted John Wilkes Booth in making his escape, after having killed and murdered Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, he, the said Edward Spangler, at the time of aiding and abetting as aforesaid, well knowing that the said Abraham Lincoln, President as aforesaid, had been murdered by the said John Wilkes Booth as aforesaid.

The Commission sentence Spangler to be confined at hard labor for six years.

Seventh—Samuel Arnold.

Of the specification, guilty, except combining, confederating, and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this, not guilty.

Of the charge, guilty, except combining, confederating, and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this, not guilty.

The Commission sentence him to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

Eighth—Samuel A. Mudd.

Of the specification, guilty, except combining, confederating, and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this, not guilty; and except receiving, and entertaining, and harboring, and concealing said Lewis Payne, John W. Surratt, Michael O'Laughlin, George A. Atzerodt, Mary E. Surratt, and Samuel Arnold; of this, not guilty.

Of the charge, not guilty, except combining, confederating, and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this, not guilty.

Sentence—The Commission sentence Dr. Mudd to be imprisoned at hard labor for life.

The President's order in these cases is as follows:

"It is further ordered that the prisoners Samuel Arnold, Samuel A. Mudd, Edward Spangler, and Michael O'Laughlin be confined at hard labor in the Penitentiary at Albany, New York, during the period designated in their respective sentences." ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

CAPTAIN Frank Hawkins, of the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, and Inspector-General on the staff of General G. B. Dandy, died suddenly in one of the military hospitals of Richmond. Captain Hawkins had been in the war for nearly four years, throughout all which time he had been noted for his gallantry. After participating most honorably in the late closing campaign he parts with life in an unexpected moment. The home of Captain Hawkins is at New Haven, Connecticut, where his remains will be taken for final sepulture.

THE following promotions in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh regiment New York Volunteers have been announced: First Lieutenant M. L. Conant to be Captain, vice Captain Bogert promoted. First Lieutenant James F. Haviland to be Captain, vice Captain DeBevoise resigned. Second Lieutenant G. F. Eaton to be First Lieutenant, vice Haviland promoted. Second Lieutenant George Proulx to be First Lieutenant. Second Lieutenant H. A. Batterson to be First Lieutenant.

MAJOR-General Casey's Board for examining applicants for commissions in regiments of colored troops has been dissolved.



## THE SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

When Mr. FRENCH was called upon to assume the duties of Second Auditor (the early part of the year 1861, at the outbreak of the Rebellion) the entire force of the office consisted of fourteen clerks, and one of these, hailing from a Rebel State, handed in his resignation at the very moment that he paid his respects to the new Auditor.

From the very first Mr. FRENCH saw the magnitude of the labor before him and the insufficient means at his command, and in his first report showed that in six months' time at least fifty additional clerks would be necessary to perform the current business of the office. In a letter also, addressed to the Hon. J. T. HALE, Chairman of the Committee of Claims, he strongly sets forth the insufficiency of the clerical force allowed him, and the many and embarrassing difficulties which beset his path from the very beginning.

At that time but few comprehended the vast proportions which the Rebellion was destined to assume: beside, the press upon the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury was, just at that period, so overwhelming that Mr. FRENCH was left almost entirely to his own resources. And, indeed, the task thus imposed, needed all the capabilities brought to bear, for, as far as the Second Auditor's office was concerned, the iron of energy yet slumbered in the mines, and from disordered masses and conflicting rules, balanced partly by the advantage of a few faithfully and equally hard working subordinates, the whole superstructure of the present had to be erected.

How this task was accomplished the following figures will help to show: In the first Annual Report of Mr. FRENCH we find that the total number of claims settled, up to January 1, 1862, was 13,467; but the next year's report shows already a startling increase; for, aside from the immense number settled during the year, owing to the want of clerical force and proper accommodations, there still remained on the first day of January, 1863, on hand and unsettled, 37,354 cases. For the whole of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1863, the number of accounts settled was 33,584, embracing an expenditure of \$91,664,467 76; which more than doubled themselves in the course of the next year, making the total number of accounts settled by this bureau, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, 99,898, embracing an outlay to fill of \$159,917,380 83.

Nor was this the only work done in the office, embracing as it does the disbursements for the pay of the Army, the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores, the disbursements for recruiting, for medical and hospital purposes, and for the Indians since 1817; but some 200,000 letters were written and sent to various parties in relation to claims, duplicate statements of the contingencies of the Army prepared for the Secretary of War, annual statements of the recruiting fund prepared for the Adjutant-General of the Army, an annual statement of the disbursements in the Department of Indian Affairs prepared for Congress, and annual reports prepared of balances, &c., &c., too numerous to recite.

Since that time no annual report has, of course, appeared, but from the monthly returns of the working of the office, we can already glean the assurance that the work performed will reach a higher figure even than in the preceding year. For instance:

During the month of January there was settled 9,072 soldiers' claims.

During the month of February there was settled 7,751 soldiers' claims.

During the month of March there was settled 7,957 soldiers' claims.

During the month of April there was settled 6,617 soldiers' claims.

During the month of May there was settled 9,253 soldiers' claims.

While the total number of claims of all kinds settled in these five months is 168,910.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

**THE FRENCH IRON-CLADS.**—The *Avenir National* says:—"The squadron which will assemble this summer at Cherbourg will consist of five vessels—the *Magenta* and the *Flandre*, now at Cherbourg; the *ne* expected from L'Orient, and the *Valeruse* and the *Magicienne*, from Brest. The *Gouloise*, recently launched at the latter port, will not go to Cherbourg until the autumn. This squadron, which is to go to Plymouth and there meet the English iron-clad squadron, will, it is said, be commanded by Rear-Admiral Dupuy. Among the vessels in course of construction at Cherbourg are four iron-clads. The construction of the iron-clad turret ram *Marengo* is being actively pushed forward at Toulon. The ram *Taureau* will only carry one gun in her iron tower. This monster cannon, rifled and hooped, will weigh twenty-two tons, and discharge projectiles of 250 kilograms (about 550 lbs.). Her engines are 400-horse power, and her assumed speed twelve miles an hour. She is furnished also with twin screws, which will enable her to turn in a very small circle." The following additional particulars respecting this vessel are from the French papers:—"The new iron-clad ram the *Taureau*, recently launched at Toulon, was

built from drawings made by M. Dupuy de Lome. It presents a very formidable, though by no means graceful aspect. Being intended for the defence of ports and roadsteads, it has a very small draught of water, and can, therefore, run into shallows where large vessels cannot approach it. Its prow is armed with a massive bronze cone, which, when driven at the rate of twelve knots an hour by an engine of 500-horse power, will suffice to destroy the stoutest ship. The *Taureau* has two screws, which enable it to turn in a very short radius, even when going twelve knots an hour, whereas a frigate going at that speed could not turn in a circle of less than 600 metres in diameter. The ram is to carry a single gun of 20 tons weight. It is iron-clad from end to end to the depth of three feet below the water line. The deck is covered throughout by a kind of ball-proof cylindrical dome, which effectually protects the crew and engine from the enemy's fire, and is of too steep a pitch for any one to walk on it. There is, consequently, no danger of its being boarded by an enemy."

The regiments of the Second corps, about to leave for their homes, called on their commander Major-General HUMPHREYS, on Thursday evening, at Bailey's Cross-roads, Virginia, to bid him good-bye. The leave-taking between the General and the brave men, whom he had so often led to victory, was truly affecting. The General, in response to the wishes of the men, said:

MY FRIENDS: I cannot express to you how grateful I feel towards you all for this proof of your regard. I am very sorry to part with you, however, as my associations with you have been so pleasant; and having found you always ready to do your duty in the field, I now feel equally confident that, as peaceful citizens, you will obey the laws of our country, and be ever ready to defend her rights. We are all glad that peace is restored, and that the North and South are again united. We did not like to fight our brothers of the South, but would have the old flag restored and respected, that's all; and bravely you have performed the task allotted to you. You may now return to your homes with the proud consciousness of having done your duty; and now I must say that word always sad to those who remain, and not always pleasant, as in your case, to those about to depart—Farewell!

This corps ceased yesterday, (Monday) to exist as a separate organization.

**THE NEW STYLE OF PIANOS.**—The patent Cycloid pianos, a new style of piano manufactured by Lindeman & Sons, were examined and tested by a large party of critics recently, on the occasion of the opening of the new warehouses, No. 2, Leary Place, Bleeker street. The novelty, and the elegance of their shape, attract the eye at once, presenting as it does a piece of rich and tasteful furniture, in place of the ill-shaped square piano. Its arch-shape it is claimed gives it an unusual strength, so that it stands in tune longer than any other instrument, and has a solid power of tone, second only to that of the best grand piano.

**COMPANY K.** Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who have so long performed guard duty at the White House, have been relieved by Company D. Ninth Regiment Veteran Reserve, and have gone home to be mustered out.

## [Special Notice]

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the best in the world.

Avoid the shameless upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, even to the advertisement. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden Lane, or enclose stamp for circular.

## MARRIED.

(Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.)

PRICE—RHODES.—In New York city, June 5, by Rev. C. Kelley, Mr. ALBION B. PRICE, U.S.N., to Miss FLAVILLA RHODES, of the above place.

GRATTAN—GAYNOR.—On Monday, July 3, by Rev. H. B. Ridgway, Mr. J. W. GRATTAN, late of the U.S. Navy, to Miss A. E. GAYNOR, of New York. No cards.

BURGES—FRYE.—In Belfast, by Rev. F. A. Hodson, Captain CHARLES BURGES, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to Miss FANNIE S. FRYE, of Stockton.

## DIED.

KURTZ.—In Georgetown, D. C., June 13, Mrs. JANE T., wife of Major John D. Kurtz, of the Engineer Corps, U.S. Army, in the 44th year of her age.

Few, indeed, among wives or mothers could be given up with such lasting regrets—a sorrow chastened only by her "assurance of hope," and by our faith in him who "doth not willingly afflict."

JOHNSON.—At Newport, R. I., on board U.S. ship Constitution, June 24, EMMA W., wife of Lieutenant-Commander P. C. JOHNSON, U.S.N.

The faithful and loving wife is thus suddenly called from her first home, and from him who holds the warmest sympathy and esteem of his brother officers.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty-five cents a line each insertion.

## THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,

CHARTERED BY ACT OF LEGISLATURE,

For the

SAFE-KEEPING OF VALUABLES.

UNDER SPECIAL GUARANTY,

And the

RENTING OF SAFES

In its

BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

Authorized Capital.....\$600,000.

The first Stock Subscription, limited by the Charter to \$100,000, having been paid in, a second will be opened, under its provisions, on the 6th of July, 1865, for \$200,000 more.

Is now open to receive Deposits for Safe-keeping, UNDER ITS GUARANTY, in its Burglar-Proof Safes in the

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,

No. 146 BROADWAY,

Cor. of Liberty-st.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 9 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

To persons at a distance the responsible express companies offer a good medium through which to make and withdraw deposits with and from this Company.

GUARANTY RATES FOR ONE YEAR.

Government and all other Coupon

Securities, or those transferable by

delivery.....\$1 00 per \$1,000

Government and all other Securities

Negotiable only by endorsement.. 50 " 1,000

Gold Coin or Bullion..... 1 25 " 1,000

Silver Coin or Bullion..... 2 00 " 1,000

Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches..... 2 50 " 1,000

Silver Plate, on its valuation by

owner..... 1 00 " 100

Trunks of Bankers, Capitalists, Mer-

chants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, &amp;c.,

contents unknown to the Company, \$25 each trunk.

Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally,

when of no fixed value, \$1 00 a year each, or accord-

ing to bulk. Wills, for any length of time during the

life of the maker, \$5 00.

The Company OFFERS FOR RENT, renter

holding the key, SAFES inside its Burglar-proof

Vaults, at \$30 and \$40 each per annum, according to

size. Coupons and interest will be collected when

desired, and remitted to the owner.

The charter confines the business of the Company

to the safe-keeping of Valuables, and imposes a per-

sonal liability upon the Stockholders to an amount

equal and additional to the stock held.

## DIRECTORS:

HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift &amp; Co., 29

Barclay street.

COURTLANDT PALMER, 54 William street.

HON. JAS. E. WHITING, 61 Hudson street.

ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American

Express Co.

DAVID GORDEN, 63 Wall street.

ORAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany &amp; Co., 550 Broadway.

JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier U. S. Sub-Treasury,

New York.

A. D. HOPE, Sup't of Hope and Central Express

Cos., and President First National Bank, Som-

erville, N. J.

J. C. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams Express Co.

JEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome, Higgs &amp; Co., 46 Ex-

change Place.

JOHN A. FULLEN, Manager National Express Co

N. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon &amp; Co., 75

Leonard street.

FRANCIS H. JENKS.

FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

New York, June 1st, 1865.

## NAVAL PAYMASTERS IN WANT

of assistance in preparing their accounts for settlement, can obtain the confidential services of an experienced person by addressing a line to J. K. R., Herald office, New York city.

## BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Always cool and delightful. Grand Opening of the summer season. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7 1/2. BARNUM'S PANTOMIME COMPANY, in the magnificent spectacular pantomime of THE GREEN MONSTER, or THE WHITE KNIGHT AND GIANT WARRIOR. With new and beautiful scenery, costumes, properties and appliances, and replete with marvelous transformations and magical effects.

W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extremepose singer.

Morning at 11—PAUL COSPORESS, Philosopher and Magician, in his wonderful feats of magic.

TWO LIVING WHITE WHALES, captured and brought to this city from the coast of Labrador, at an expense of \$9,000, are now displaying in the Mammoth Whale Tank.

A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 20 feet long. A HORSE AND RIDER ENTWISTED BY AN ENORMOUS SERPENT, CONVERTED INTO STONE. Prof. Hutchings, Lightning Calculator. Woodruff's Bohemian Glass Blowers—two Glass Steam Engines in motion. A portion of the Connecticut Charter Oak. Moving Wax Figures. Fat Woman, Ghansee, Circassian Girl, Living Orinoco, Grand Aquaria, a million curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

## FOR THOROUGH INSTRUCTION

IN VOCAL MUSIC use BASSINI'S ART OF SINGING: an Analytical and Practical System for the Cultivation of the Voice. This work is prepared on a rigidly scientific basis, and universally admitted to be the most desirable work for teachers and scholars. Price, for Soprano Voice, complete, \$4 00; abridged, \$3 00. For Tenor Voice, \$4 00. Mailed post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington street, Boston.

## PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,

June 24, 1865.

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866, will be received at the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting until 10 o'clock A.M. of the 25th day of July next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to each person as desired to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau.

Bidders are referred to the commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; also, for blank forms of offer and guaranty.

The classes of this Bureau are number and designated as follows:—

- |                         |                                    |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| No. 1. Flax, Canvas and | No. 15. Sheet Iron.                |
| Twine.                  | 16. Soap and Tallow.               |
| 2. Cotton, Canvas &     | 17. Brushes.                       |
| Twine.                  | 18. Stationery.                    |
| 3. Iron, &c.            | 19. Hardware.                      |
| 4. Tin, Zinc, &c.       | 20. Ship Chandlery.                |
| 5. Sperm Oil.           | 21. Copper Wire.                   |
| 6. Cooking Utensils.    | 22. Firewood.                      |
| 7. Leather, &c.         | 23. Whale, Neetsfoot, and Tar Oil. |
| 8. Hose.                | 24. Chain Iron.                    |
| 9. Lignumvite.          | 25. Coal.                          |
| 10. Lanterns & Lamps.   | 26. Sheet Copper.                  |
| 11. Ox Hides for Rope   |                                    |

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy Yards:—

## KITTEHY.

No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 13, 22, 24.

## CHARLESTOWN.

No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 29, 31.

## BROOKLYN.

No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29, 31, 35.

## PHILADELPHIA.

No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 20, 22, 24, 29, 31, 40.

## WASHINGTON.

No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 18, 22, 24, 29, 34.

## NORFOLK.

No. 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 29, 31.

## CRINOLINE FOR 1865.

## DUPLIX ELLIPTIC (or Double Spring) SKIRT.

## J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLIX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

The most Elastic, Durable and Elegant. The Strongest and still the Lightest and most Stylish as well as the most Comfortable and Economical Hoop Skirt ever made.

For sale by Arnold, Constable & Co., Lord & Taylor, and all first-class stores in this city and through out the United States.

Manufactured solely by WEST'S, BRADLEY & GARY, Office 97 Chambers-st., New York.

## THE DERINGER PISTOL.

## TIFFANY &amp; CO.,

550 and 562 Broadway, New York,

SOLE AGENTS FOR NEW YORK AND THE

EASTERN STATES.

By a recent arrangement with Mr. DERINGER, the subscribers have undertaken the exclusive agency, or New York and New England, of the well-known pocket arm of which he is the inventor and only manufacturer. They propose keeping constantly in store a full assortment, comprising all sizes and finishes of this unique pistol, and will be at all times able to fill Trade Orders with promptness, at manufacturers' prices. The arrangement has become necessary on the part of Mr. Deringer, in order to protect the public from spurious articles assuming to be his wares, and that purchaser only, wholesale or retail will be safe who appreciates this fact.

TIFFANY &amp; CO.

## ASTOR HOUSE.

## STETSON &amp; CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

Broadway,

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## S. W. OWEN,

Successor to E. OWEN &amp; SON,

Military and Naval

MERCHANT TAILOR,

212 Pa. Ave., bet 14th and 15th streets,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

## GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO THE WEST.

Through tickets to DETROIT, CHICAGO and MILWAUKEE, and all points in the West, Northwest and Southwest, with accurate information and maps of the route, may be obtained at the General Office, 273 Broadway, New York.

GEORGE E. JARVIS.

## PRESENTATION SWORDS,

REGIMENTAL COLORS, &amp;c.

TIFFANY &amp; CO.,

550 &amp; 552 Broadway, New York.

DEPT OF GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

Comprising everything pertaining to the Personal or Camp Furniture of the Soldier. Officers studying the necessities of active service, or the perfection of uniform and material, will do well to examine this large collection of Foreign and Domestic Arms, Uniforms and Miscellaneous Trappings.

## JOHN SLATER,

BOOT MAKER,

2 Cortlandt Street, near Broadway.

FINE DRESS BOOTS and SHOES, Military

Boots and Shoes of every style, of the best quality at reasonable prices.

## THE MERRILL PATENT FIRE

ARM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

BALTIMORE,

MERRILL'S PATENT BRANCH LOADING CARBINES AND

INFANTRY RIFLES,

Furnished by the best authority

to be the

MOST EFFECTIVE WEAPONS

of the kind.

For further particulars send for Descriptive Pamphlet, which will be mailed FREE.



PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,  
June 15, 1865.  
Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and Materials for the Navy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, until 10 o'clock A.M. of the 11th day of July next, at which time the opening will be commenced. Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.  
The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandant of the respective yards or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau.  
The Commandant of each Navy Yard will inform bidders of the quantities of each article, where the sizes are variable.  
This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.  
Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard, upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.  
Upon application to the Bureau; to the Commandant of any yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting the proposals, will be furnished.  
The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantee, as required by the law of August 10, 1846, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which may be deemed exorbitant.  
The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be made from that date.  
Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. An additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agents at the points of delivery, in full or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.  
The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—  
No. 1. White oak logs.  
No. 2. White oak keel or keel's piece of timber.  
No. 3. White oak curved timber.  
No. 4. White oak plank.  
No. 5. White oak boards.  
No. 6. Yellow pine logs.  
No. 7. Yellow pine beams.  
No. 8. Yellow pine mast & spar timber.  
No. 9. White pine deck plank.  
No. 10. White pine mast timber.  
No. 11. White pine logs, plank & boards.  
No. 12. Hackmatack timber.  
No. 13. Ash logs and planks.  
No. 14. Ash oars.  
No. 15. Hickory butts & bars.  
No. 16. Black walnut & berry.  
No. 17. Cedar & cypress boards.  
No. 18. Locust timber.  
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No. 20. Black spruce.  
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